THE SAYURDAY

DEACON & PETERSON, PUBLISHERS.





PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857.

NG POST

TWO DOLLARS A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

ALICE CARY.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

As one, with light unconscious hand, Half makes imperial melody .-Slow pacing over-golden sand

Henry Peterson.

Sweet poet! of all pleasant times O'erflown with odor, thou dost bring Bright memory,-writ in starry thymes, And musical as spring.

The wild March wind-the dainty blush Of April day-breaks-and the fall Of May-eves-and June roses, lush Climbing the cabin wall-

The soft, dim whispering, under eaves Of July splendor-and the boughs Of August, leaning full of leaves Over red autuma's brows-

Burst into blossom in thy lay, And erown thee queen of such delights As soothed white-browed Idalia Troubling Thessalian nights

With shafts of love song, silver-tipped, And winged from nooks of spice and bloom Where sweet Scamander honey-lipp'd. Sobbed through the purple gloom.

EMMA ALICE BROWNE

Original Novelet.

TALLENGETTA;

THE SQUATTER'S HOME. *A STORY OF AUSTRALIAN LIFE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY WILLIAM HOWITT, AUTHOR OF "RURAL LIPE IN ENGLAND,"

"Homes of the Poets," &c.

NEIGHBORS.

CHAPTER III.

Notwithstanding the generally auspicious appearance of things on the station at Tallengetta, vet as things are never wholly right anywhere in this world, so neither were they there.

Peggy Wilks and her husband had discovered a great deal more than they had rational reason to expect in their new world. They had not only a comfortable and plenty to do, and good pay, but they had immediate neighbors, and from heir own neighborhood in England. The Barkses and the Purdeys knew all and everything and n that they knew at home, and often they ent very delightful hours, talking over all those old familiar matters. In an evening when all work was done, and the cool night air made a little fire pleasant, they would assemble in each other's huts, and have a most refreshing gossip.

There was nothing that could be started that Purdy, in particular, did not know everything, and more than that about it. Mention a man, no matter who-Oh, yes, he knew him, who his father was, his mother, his grandmother; how he came to be lame, how he jumped into his present berth. Name a place, at once he knew all about the squire, and the rector, and how he came to get the living by taking the fancy of a certain lady at Bath, and all about the duel in which there was trickery in the weapons, and, of course, murder, nothing else. He knew where that child was born, that certain people declared never was born; where it was carried to in a butter-maund, and who it was now, though that child that ought to have been a duke, knew nothing of this, and was only a coal merchant. Peggy Wilks and Hannah Barks had no lack of such stories at the end, and no sooner was this end out, than Purdy would seize it, and pull it out like a man at a fair pulling out whole yards of ribbons from his throat, and would illustrate and verify every point of it.

Could there be any more charming luck than to have dropped into such a congenial society, and to enjoy such precious "evenings at home ?"

Yet Peggy Wilks was not contented. She was anadd woman, was Peggy. She liked to grumshe could not live without it, and yet she ed to hear anybody else grumble.

That are the thankless folks worretting ?" she was sure to say, if they were reat anything. "Haven't they enough to be ful for? Isn't it a shame now to hear them on so, and so much as they've had done hem? But there's no thanks nor gratitude they're packed at. I hate your black-hearted, and doubling it up, he said : double-faced, uncontented gentry, I do."

Yet Peggy was not altogether contented herself. She had plenty, "thank the Lord for it." She had health-"thank goodness for that too." Abner had lost his rheumatiz, "saints be praised."- and had "an uncommon fine garden to rule in; " and as for the family, Peggy would have really gone through fire and water for them all. But yet, she liked to grumble now and then, even at them-herself, mind,-nobody else was to do it, at the peril of her

"Dra these flies!" she would say as Abner came that noon to his dinner. "I think I'll e'en gie up cooking, and you may bring in raw letticis and inglas to our bread. What with the heat, one might just as well live in an oven; and what with these millions of outrageousest flies, I tell thee what, Abner, my life's a plague to me. There's the mutton that was killed just an hour sin' it's full of maggots half an inch long, it swarms wi 'em."

"Just scrape them off," said Abner, "and pop the steaks into the frying pan."

4 Ay, just and just, man, that is soon said, but you now try, it yourself, and see how you'll farting at your eyes, nose and mouth at once, nd never a hand at liberty to fight with 'em."

shoe, with the creeping, crawling varmint,ugh! it makes my flesh creep to see it."

"But my flesh doesn't creep," said Abner. "No, it only should," exclaimed Peggy, indignantly; "but you've no more feeling in your skin than a rhinoceros: your skin is just like leather :-stringy-bark is more of a skin by half. I wouldn't own such a skin, I wouldn't. But today I've done nothing but get tanged (stung) every manner of thing. Sets my basket on the might do." grass,-jump! comes something, and tang! goes something into my hand, just like a needle. Leans my hand in my fright against a tree, tang! goes another villain in my neck. Shakes my a score of the nasty, stinging wretches down my back. Runs in to pull off my clothes, the little devils tanging and tormenting all the way, and below here,--" just as I sits down to on the bed, there I sees a hugous septrypeed curled up with all its legs in my best cap. Out I throws him into the garden, and runs out to stamp on him, and then he isn't to be found, the filthy reptile, but I potters amongst the wood heap, and stead of him nearly sets my thumb on a horrid scorpian! Sky above us! who'se safe here for a blessed minute."

"Why you, Peggy," said Abner, smiling. You're safe enough yet."

"Safe enough, am I? And that's all you care for a good wife like me, is it? But you mayn't just have me one of these days. Safe, indeed! that's because you don't know nothing about it. Safe, am I! And you'd ha' said so, wouldn't you, if you had been down at the creek when I went for a bucket of water to-day. Sets down my bucket, and is just going to swing into the water by the rope, and flap goes something into the water, and what was it? Just a great ugly, deadly omfabulous, venomous snake, as black as black could be, and about a yard long. My heart jumped into my mouth, and I should have given such a screech, but I lost my voice, and I was just tumbling into the water in my start, only my fright made me turn and run. Let the monster have just bitten me, as was a narrow miss, and then I should have been safe enough, you may take my word for it."

This was at noon. At evening, when Abner came in, he found Peggy cleaned up, and with her bettermost gownd on, as she called it, and sitting at the tea-table waiting for him.

"All safe, yet, Peggy I" asked Abner, rather triantelopes?"

"Get your tea, man," said Peggy, "and be from autumn. It's a pretty country where they call December June, and June December."

"But they don't," said Abner.

gooseberries in January? I thought you were cracking your poor skull to know one time from gratulated Mr. Fitzpatrick on the good clip and and your south aspect for shade rather bothered

"Well, they did." said Abner: "but I've found a remedy for that. I've just altered all to drive over and see them soon; pulled out his the names in my 'Gardener's Calendar,' with a pen, and written June for December, and April just take a cigar and a toddy while his horse eat a for October, and so on, and all comes as clear as little corn, and would be off, for he meant to be a post after a pea-blossom. I never stop to think at home by daylight. about it now; autumn's autumn, and spring's spring again, as I've written it."

"Well, then, as you're so sharp," said Peggy, you've turned the seasons, and set us down at Thrumpton again, out of reach of these flies and to come to such a country as this, just to please a parcel of broken-down gentry."

"Broken-down gentry!" said Abner : " pray. who may they be? I've followed none, though I would have done it, had it been so. But you don't cali Sir Thomas a broken-down gentleman, I hope? You don't call an estate like this a broken-down man's estate, I hope?"

"Who are you setting up, you simpleton Who are you Sir Thomasing? I don't know any woods. such man; and if these here ain't broken-down gentry, who is? If they ain't, man, where is Thrumpton Hall and Heathercott Hall? And what's that Sir Patrick doing there, as grand as way after nothing but flies and omfibilous watersnakes."

with a very upright spoon, which seemed to grind foundest composure like hares on their forms, or surlily against the bottom, and was stlent as if in anger. But he knew his cue, and, all at once, in the world. The more a body does, the more taking a large slice of brown bread and butter.

"Well, Peggs, it is a pity we've come, just, as you say, to please a parcel of broken-down gentry; but I thought nothing would stop you. as I could have stayed well enough. Sir Patrick offered me high wages."

Peggy looked fire and daggers.

"And you'd have been mean enough to have taken the dirty money of that dirty, designing, thieving body, that has dropped hisself like a cookow into another's nest? Well, that becomes you now, it does; but," added Peggy, getting red-Rerect langer. But the things which chafed der and redder, "I'd ha' cut my hand off first, before I'd ha' moved a knuckle hore for such a wretch !-- an upstart ! a base impostor ! a --- "

"Gentleman of property, however," said Abner, taking another slice of bread and butter. "and not a broken-down gentry."

"Who are you calling broken-down gentry?" said Peggy, firing up more fiercely.

"Who?" said Abner, "why the same that

"Well, and if I called them so, have not I a right to call them so ! I who saw them married. and pursed the children, and the blessed boy vant. that died; and helped to cheer them up when they were in trouble. I've a right, if anybody has. I should think so and when I say it. I a moustache and wearing a riding suit of gray ald the pan and fry, twenty thousand flies a don't mean it; it's only because I feel savage innerly, must say something; and when I know that I mean no harm, why there's no harm in it. evinced good sense and a kindly disposition .- presented as remarkable a variety as you could But, as to you. Abner oh, fie! fie on you, to Mrs. Ponceford was also tall, and remarkably easily meet with in a far more populous region. 6 Oh, laws no! that's true," retorted Pergy; foul your lips with such words! I'd rather sew hangsome, both in figure and face. All thought Mr. Metcalfe was a quiet-looking, thin Scotch-

your very eye-holes till they are black as my Abner gravely said he gave in, as he had done more graceful woman; but it was the cordial, of grizzled black and gray. He was a man who possible, but being totally unable to bend his are

he laughed in his sleeve, and enjoyed the fun. Up at the house, just as this dislogue took place, Mr. Fitzpatrick, after a long, solitary ride

"After all, this is rather a slow affair, this with those pasty pismires, as is a crawling over to exchange a word with, now and then, we

> "Neighbors!" said Aunt Judith, "but where are we to look for them ?"

"Well," said Charles, "I have made out that we have no less than four families of neighbors neckhandkerchief, and Lord above us! jumps half within a circle of fifteen or twenty miles. There are the Metcalfes on the Campaspe, and the Quarriers on the Goulburn; Captain Ponceford, just

"Just below!" said Georgina, laughing; "five miles off."

"Yes, just below, Gremby," continued Charles; and there is Dr. Woolstan, at Mount Corballa, over the hills there."

"What, is he a medical man?" asked Aunt Judith. "That is good hearing, if he be a clever

"A very clever man, they tell me," said Charles, and only seventeen miles off."

"For our comfort!" said Mr. Fitspatrick, laughing. "We need not be dead above once or twice over before we could have him, if he did not happen to be making a medical visit away on the Billibong, or the Yanko over the Murray, some hundred or two of miles in the other direc-

All laughed, and yet said it was no laughing matter; and from that day, for a month, the whole place was astir with sheep-washing, shearing and packing of wool. The gentlemen were as busy and as interested in it as if it were the most delightful occupation in the world : and no more was thought of want of company. Then, one day, at noon, as they were just getting their dinner, they saw a stoutish man, with a full, ruddy face, ride up at a brisk rate into the court. and presently he was announced as Mr. Quarrier. Without waiting to be invited the squatter walked in with as brisk a pace as he had ridden up, and, with a face full of smiles, he passed from one to another in a quick, familiar style shook both ladies and gentlemen heartily by the hand; bade them welcome to the bush; apolodaringly. "No more flies, ants, snakes, or gized for not being able to call before; but pleaded business, and said he supposed they had found that there was no great ceremony used in thankful that nothing hurts you, only that you the bush; that he hoped that they would not be don't know summer from winter, nor spring long before they discovered much warm-hearted-

Scarcely waiting for invitation, he seated him "Don't they " said Peggy. "Then why do you and fork as naturally as possible; congratulated set your potatoes in September, and gather your the ladies on their fine situation, only feared it a bore to get water up from the lake so far; conanother, and thought that the months had all run | good price of wool; hoped they had not much backwards, and that your north aspect for sun grass-seed in their fleeces; said he heard that there was catarrh on the Upper Goulburn, and then, turning suddenly to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, said Mrs. Quarrier, and his mother, and the girls meant watch just as the cloth was drawn; said he would With that he jumped up, and went out to see

his horse; came in, and sate with Mr. Fitzpatrick and Charles as he smoked his cigar; talked at a "I wish you'd just turn the world round, as wonderful rate of the colony, the squatting interests, the abominable attempts of certain radicals in Melbourne to invade their rights; drew sentrypeeds. I wonder what we must be doing out a long printed memorial, that he had sent to the Home Government on the subject : hoped Mr. Fitzpatrick would stand up for the poor squat ters and the great wool trade, and then, hurrying to say good-bye to the ladies, was seen canter ing off down the very steepest part of the hill, splashing through the water of the creek, stop ping a moment to shake hands with Mr. Rannock, the overseer, at the door of his hut, and then off again at full speed through the

"Do you call that a squatter?" said Aunt Judith, with a droll expression of countenance, as they saw Mr. Quarrier vanish into the bush. "I should call him a rusher. I feel exactly any lord? More fools we for coming all this as if a whirlwind or a torrent had gone through the house, don't you? Are those your squatters, your quiet men of the woods, whose name gives you an idea of people sitting in pro-Ozymandias in the desert? Why, they are all mercury and locomotion! What in the world can have made them so rapid, so fierce, fldgetty, and full of bustle? Bless me! it upsets all my notions. I expected nothing in a hurry but : frightened kangaroo, or a bush-fire."

"But, Judy, you are judging a whole race by the very first specimen," said Mr. Fitzpatrick. "So you are, Judy," said Charles. " Neither

Weir nor Wallthorpe are at all like this Mr.

"Why, who are they? Who are Weir and Wallthorpe, Demby ?" asked all the family at "They are the overseers of Captain Ponce

creek, the other day, and two very nice yourg fellows they seemed." "There, now!" said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "how these young fellows do find one another out!

But who come here?"?

ford," said Charles. "I met them down the

A lady and gentleman rode at the same moment into the court. They were young, and in fair to lack no company for the night. We must, dress and bearing would not have been distin. however, introduce our new acquaintances in a guished from any of the aristocratic class of Eng- new chapter.

"Captain and Mrs. Ponceford!" said the ser-

The person announced entered. The captain was a tall, thin, gentlemanly looking man, with merino. There was a quiet seriousness in his and had taken their places at the tea-table, which manner, accompanied by an expression which was just prepared for that agreeable scance, they that in her riding dress they had never seen a man, with sharp, well-defined features, and hair young man making the most determined efforts less, continually with him.

scores of times before, and said Peggy was quite happy, frank expression of her face, that drew had had great reverses and troubles in his time, right; he admired her spirit; and all the time and wholly engrossed the attention of specta- which had given him a still and subdued manner,

So much did the couple win upon their hosts during the frank and piquant conversation which took their leave, though it was getting towards evening, Mr. Fitzpatrick, and Charles and Georbush life. If we had a pleasant neighbor or two, gina could not resist the pleasure of riding some distance with them.

The sun was sinking over the vast woods; and as they rode on, captain and Mrs. Ponceford pointed out the most striking ranges of mountains, and named them, including the Buffalo degree. Mountains, the Plenty Ranges, Mount Alexandre, and Korong, afterwards so famous for their gold. The whole family of Tallengetta were delighted at the discovery of such neighbors, luckily, by far their nearest ones, and all fear of solitude fled away.

In a few days a couple of rather tall but very shy youths made their appearance at David Rannock's, and said they wanted him to go with that for her, and for herself she was a truly kindthem up to the grand house, as they called it, the night there, and they had sent them on be- ralities of life. The world gave her credit for they would be made heartily welcome. They only blushed, shrugged their shoulders, said they all occasions she sought her husband's views, showed no disposition to move. So David at natural manner, which did not, however, conlength walked up with them.

The two blushing youths, looking very big and very awkward in their fresh costame of jackboots, and short, coarse coatees, with metal buttons, bowed stiffly to all round, seated themselves on chairs, near the door, and smiled, and said yes and no, in reply to the words addressed them, but appeared very little at their ease, and did not get out of a very uncomfortable silence, only blushing and smiling whenever they were addressed afresh. Charles, who perceived their embarrassment, said he would like to show them about the garden, and once out of the room, they regained their nerves and faculties, and said their father and mother were coming, and asked Charles how he liked the bush; and very soon in the Campaspe, and shooting of black swans and wild turkies, and kangaroo hunting. They wonderfully admired the two kangaroo hounds at the huts, and invited Charles to come and spend a fortnight with them.

Charles soon saw that they were two very good. natured fellows, and deep in all the mysteries of the bush, but totally unused to any society more and fetching cattle from distant parts of the country, had only been to school a short time at Melbourne, for they bated the town, and soon came back. That they had had a tutor up there to read with them, but instead of teaching them anything, they had taught him all sorts of things belonging to bush life, and that he had become desperately in love with it, and was now gone to the Edward's River, as an overseer.

"Ah! you'll like it, Mr. Fitzpatrick," they said, "you'll soon like it better than anything else. You'll never want to go into those dry brick towns, to be cooped up like rabbits in a hutch."

"Ah," said Bell, "that's the life! to be up in the morning when the sun just reddens the treetops, as if they were all roses and gold; get your breakfast, catch your horse, and away through the woods, the dews glittering, the peppermint trees scenting all the air; the crows warbling, the jackasses laughing, the wattle-birds crying 'Tackamahac!' on the honey-maple trees, and the kangaroo-rats, bounding off right and left, as if their legs were of whalebone. Isn't that jolly! Away you go, through miles of woods, down deep valleys, up great hills, dashing through the deep rivers. My word, though, but I had swim for it, across the Goulburn, the other day, where it is twenty fathom deep, and the stream was rushing round a headland like mad. But bonny Bess did it bravely. The blacks are co ming here in a week or two from the Goulburn and the Campaspe, and all about. They'll play old Harry with the game, I can tell you, but it is best to be civil to them. You've noticed their ovens all about here, haven't you ?"

"No, what are they ?" asked Charles. "Why, great mounds of wood-cinders, char-

coal, in fact."

"Oh! yes, yes," said Charles, "I have often wondered what they were. They look like Druidical barrows at home."

"They are where the tribes used to congregate and make their common fires, and cook all their victuals while they stayed. They never stay long in one place, for they soon eat up all the fish and game. But here they used to be very numerous, and this part of the country is famous for game, and so you find hundreds of these old charcoal mounds, or ovens. It's very odd you don't find them anywhere else for hundreds of miles round, and the natives here now all cook at their separate family fires."

While talking thus they saw two gigs driving up the hill, and the speaker, pausing, sald,

"There comes the Governor."

"What Governor?" asked Charles.

"Oh, our Governor, our worthy daddy," said Bell, "and mother, and I declare! there comes the doctor and Mrs. Woolstan."

The youths all hurried to receive the approach ing guests, and the station of Tallengetta bade

CHAPTER IV.

THE WONDERFUL EVENING.

When our new guests were duly introduced,

but had neither been able to acidify his temper, nor to prevent him recovering his social position and a good property. You were surprised when over the plains, threw himself on the sofa, and followed their entrance, that, when they at length you came to converse with him, to find what a superior taste and an amount of general knowledge he possessed, more than you would expect in the bush, and in a man who had had to struggle his way up against adverse circumstances. But he had a great knowledge of books, and managed to keep up an acquaintance with what was going on in Europe and in literature in a remarkable

> Mrs. Metcalfe was a large woman, of a full and fresh-looking person, and with a countenance of much gravity and dignity, displaying unquesflushed; he put forth all his strength, but Bell tionable evidences of beauty not yet past, and of strong sense never more present. She was what is called a very commanding and imposing lady, and yet never was there a woman less disposed to command or to impose in any sense. Nature did hearted woman of the strongest sympathies, but for their father and mother were coming to spend having a high sense of the proprieties and mo. | dote ?" fore, to become acquainted with the young peo- having furnished the sagacity and spirit which ple of the family. They were Bell and Brady reconstructed their fortunes, but she never on should prove to you that there is no deception Metcalfe. It was in vain that Mr. Rannock told any occasion gave the least warrant to this in it." them that they needed no introduction from him; opinion, but invariably spoke of Mr. Metcalfe's plans and exertions and self-merited success. On knew the new comers were very fine folks, and and deferred to them before company in the most vince those very penetrating people, who can see all the way through a mill-stone, and who let it be understood that it was all very well, but did not deceive them; that it was quite right of Mrs. Metcalfe, and quite accordant with her depth of character, to maintain the honor of her husband. One thing, however, was certain, there was no happier or more estimable couple in the colony. They were famed for their hospitality-Mr. Metcalfe for being ready to aid the views of his neighfor her intense love of her flower-garden.

Dr. and Mrs. Woolstan were a very different pair. The doctor was a leanish, tallish man, with an aquiline nose of considerable dimensions: a were in full and eloquent talk of great cod fish look of great simplicity and friendship, and a voice at once homely and rather dialectic. But there was that about him which very soon pronounced him to be no ordinary character. The first thing which struck you in his conversation. was a certain old fashionedness. His words and tone carried you back to past days and country places, but this was very soon forgotten in the subjects which he was sure to bring into play. distinguished than that of the squatters around You were pleased with the delight with which he them. They told him they were born in the discoursed on the country; you were surprised at the feeling of poetry which flowed in his conversation; you were drawn by a primitiveness of faith and sentiment mingled with a degree of real science, which revealed themselves as he went on, and very soon you found him leading you forward to the discussion of social or intellectual questions which were bound up with the progress of society and the profoundest interests of spiritual life.

The doctor was a great mesmerist, and surprised the Tallengetta family by the most entire belief in the mesmeric phenomena, for they had always entertained the settled idea that all this was sheer humbug, and its advocates either dupes or charlatans. They were, therefore, astonished to see a medical man of mature years and great experience, so coolly confessing to his faith in it. But he told them that he was open to conviction, as it was only by such a disposi. tion that science and philosophy had been enabled to triumph over ignorance and its shadow, prejudice, and to place us where we are.

But Mrs. Woolstan went further. Both she and the doctor were born and educated in the Society of Friends. She was a mild, gentle-looking woman, very like a Friend still, of a placid and fair countenance, and very quiet in her manner, and she avowed a belief in spiritual agencies with a calm frankness which amazed the Fitz-

"Why, surely," said Mrs. Fitzpatrick, "you don't believe in being able to communicate with spirits, while we are in the body ?"

"My dear," said Mrs. Woolstan, "our friends here doubt of spiritual communications, would you object to endeavor to satisfy them?"

"By no means," replied the doctor, as speaking of a matter of course; "but first I had better show them a few physical experiments, which may demonstrate that there are powers in nature too wonderful for belief, if they were not actually seen."

"Is this not going too far," said Mrs. Fitzpatrick, very seriously-" is it not meddling with things better let alone?"

"The moment you think so, I will desist," mid the doctor: "and what I shall show you, are mere elementary facts, the merest commonplaces now in European circles. Come here, Bell, my boy," he said, addressing Bell Metcaife, let us see whether you or Mr. Fitzpatrick are the stronger."

Bell looked sheepish, and hung back; he was unwilling, from mere shyness, to exhibit himself before these superior strangers; but the doctor advanced to him, and seizing him by the arm, drew him into the middle of the room-the servant having just taken away the tea.

rick, should be immensely stronger than this youth. You are twice his size; you are strongly knit, and your whole frame is solidified by ma- throwing off of worn-out garments. ture years. Bell is slender, not yet fully grown, and, therefore, rather loosely hung; yet I will venture to say that he shall overcome all your strength in the trial which I will institute."

"If he does," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, with an expression of self-confidence, "I will admit it to be most wonderful."

"Place your left hand, then, behind his shoulder, and take his hand in your right. Hold his arm at fall length, thus; and now see whether, you resisting his efforts, he can, in his position, bend his arm forward."

Established August 4. 1821.

Whole Number Issued 1850.

"As I said, doctor," observed Mr. Fitzpat rick, "that is very soon settled, smiling in triumph, " your stripling has not overcome me, as you promised."

"You are quite satisfied of that?" remarked the doctor.

" Now, then," said the doctor, making sor

"Why, every one must be satisfied of it," ad ded Mr. Fitzpatrick.

passes down the front of Bell's arm, which Mr. Fitzpatrick continued to hold off as in a view, try all your strength, sir, to keep his arm straight." Mr. Fitzpatrick felt some power now in Bell'n arm, which evidently astonished him. His face

bent his arm forward with the utmost apparent ease till his fingers touched his coat. Mr. Pitspatrick stood astonished; and the astonishment was universal in the members of his family. "That is the most surprising thing," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, "that I'ever saw in the whole course

of my life. That is wonderful; how can it be "Simply by that power," said the doctor, "of which we yet know only a little, but that one fact

"Deception!" cried Mr. Fitzpatrick, "how

can there be deception? How can this boy overpower all my force under one circumstance and not under another?"

"Under precisely the same circumstances," added the doctor, "except in the addition of the mesmeric force in the second experiment. But, indeed, it is an experiment now regarded as almost threadbare, and you might try it between any parties that you pleased; between a giant and a dwarf; a giant and this slender maiden, your daughter."

The whole Tallengetta family were extremely excited by what they had, for the first time, seen. At supper the doctor sate by Aunt bors in any possible way, and Mrs. Metcalfe for Judith, who said, from what she had seen, ahe her tenderness in cases of illness or trouble, and felt greatly tempted to ask the doctor after supper to try whether he could communicate with the spirit of a deceased friend. The doctor promised, and on the return to the drawing-room, circle was formed at a round-table in which Aunt Judith, Charles, and Georgina took part. Very soon there was "evidence of some spirit being present," and the doctor requested it to spell its name. All now seemed to await with a breathless awe the result of this experiment. It stood thus written on paper by Charles at the request of the doctor as the letters were indicated-Horace FITZPATRICK!

"Horace! my brother Horace!" exclaimed Mr. Fitzpatrick. "What do you know of him?

Who told you of him?" I have never heard of him-I only know what e pleases to tell me. Shall I go on?"

The doctor went on, and soon there stood wr ten out by Charles at the dictation of the spirit-The old enemy is still at work-his spies have followed you-be on your guard."

At this revelation Mr. Fitzpatrick's face exhibited intense feeling and wonder.

The doctor continued his inquiries, and Charles "Friends, true, staunch friends are on the

vatch; trust in God, and all will go well." "And you believe all this?" said Mr. Fitspatrick. "There is no juggle, no trick? My brother Horace, my only brother, died a mere youth, and yet you here at the antipodes know of im. Will you swear that you knew nothing of

my brother's existence before ?" "I never swear." replied the doctor. "but L will tell you on the word of a Christian and in the presence of God, that I know nothing whatever

of your family history." " Nothing," said Mr. Fitzpatrick, " is so likely as that my indefatigable enemy, Sir Patrick. should desire to disturb my peace here, and even to destroy me and my claim together."

"But then," said the doctor, "if the means as to the evil is true, it is also equally true as to the good. But how natural it is," continued Doctor Woelstan, "to believe what we fear, rather than what we hope." "But who are the spies?" continued Mr. Fits-

patrick, still harping upon the dark side of the message. "And who are the friends? the staunch, true friends? Have we any? Are there such things? Ah! that is most difficult to believe of all." Aunt Judith continued to talk to the doctor on

the subject. Her mind was wonderfully affected by this startling event, and the message and the circumstances attending it had so much of marvellous reality in them, that she knew not how to disbelieve them. The doctor related many siagular facts in relation to spiritual life with a simplicity and distinctness which produced a singular sensation in Aunt Judith's mind. He said be was bred in the faith of George Fox, and like him he entirely believed that if we did but live near to the inner life we should have free enjoyment and experience of it. He told her that she must prepare to hear him and his wife called mystics and enthusiasts, but if she would come to Mount Corballa, she would find them as matter of fact in all matters of fact and daily life as any people in the colony. They were not dreamers, but workers, and she would find his wife as clever a woman, as sound and shrewd a manager as any she would meet with, and as cheerful as the "Now," said the doctor, "you, Mr. Fitspat- light, because she felt herself existing in the great spiritual life of all space and time, so that death and change were to her mind but the mere

The result of the evening had been far diferent to anything expected, especially as the visit was one of introduction among people yet strangers to each other. At breakfast next morning, nothing was said of the evening's occurrence. Mr. Fitzpatrick endeavored to be cheerfu!, but was constantly falling into thoughtful silence, and when the guests departed he mounted his hores, and accompanied Doctor and Mrs. Woolstan some miles on their way through the woods. What passed in that interview we know not, but he returned far more cheerful, and never reverted to "That will very soon be settled, I think," said the subject, though his family felt assured, from Mr. Fitzpatrick, holding Bell as desired, and the his manner, that the thought of it was, nevertheTHE SATURDAY EVENING POST, JANUARY 10, 1857.

CHAPTER V. THE BAD TRAR

After the remarkable evening harrated in the chapter, there was a great exchange of visits these new neighbors and the Poncefords; and fresh characters appeared upon the scene. There were Mrs. Quarrier, with her mother-inlaw and three or four daughters. Mrs. Quarrier was a remarkably fine woman, who, though she was born in the colonies, and had never quitted them, had all the quiet grace and tact of a lady accustomed to good society, and her kindness of heart justified all that had been said of her. The girls were splendid specimens of Australian beauty, but the character was Mrs. Quarrier, Sen. The old lady was to the Fitzpatricks a curious stuty. She was not less than seventy, yet she seemed to possess energies for half a century to ceme. Captain Ponceford called her the galwanic battery. She was a most original and independent woman. All her ideas of all sorts of government were of the freest kind. She hated what she called domination and humbug. She was for all the rights of the human race. Cer tainly the bush was the place for her, and she was so enthusiastic an admirer of nature, that she was ready any time still to climb a mountain with her long staff in her hand, or to wade a stream.

"Give me." she often said, "a Bible and Shakspeare, and I can live in a desert, and all the better because I should not be bored with those good natured people who are always wanting to squeeze you into their own mould for your salva-

And in truth, Mrs. Quarrier, Sen., had made good use of her energies. Through them her daughters were married to the chief men in the colony, and her son was one of the most affluent of its squatter lords. The best of it was that Mrs. Quarrier was as enthusiastic in conferring kindnesses as she was in asserting her independ ence; and all the colony acknowledged her won derful faculty of seeing things a long way of.

"That is," she said, "because I look well as the things that are near," and she gave a striking proof on the spot.

"You are new here," said the lively old lady. as they were at breakfast the morning after her arrival at Tallengetta, "and you cannot, therefore, judge of what is coming by what is past. But let me tell you one thing. I believe we are going to have one of the terrifically dry seasons which occur every now and then. There are crises in this country of drought and floods, which can only be conceived by those who have wit nessed them. Traces of the drought in such years vanish with the season, except in the evidence of the burnt trees, but those of the floods you must have already observed in the neighborhood of the rivers and creeks. After the drough generally come the floods, and now for the drought. The season, so far, reminds me of those pre-eminently dry and consuming summers, which are the direst calamities of this colony. It is now February, and the country is just one sheet of tinder. The rivers are low: the creek are dry, or but a mere thing of water-holes; and many a plentiful pool is now a basin baked as hard as a dish. The sound of the frog has given way to the grasshopper. The grass is drier than hay; the leaves on the trees you may crumble to powder between your fingers, and there lacks but a hot wind and the whole country may be in

Her hearers were greatly alarmed, and asked

gers. "First," said the practical old lady, "clear space all round your huts by burning the grass when the wind is still, or so gentle that you can command the flame, and beat it out at will with a few bushes. Then you have a place of retreat for yourself and the cattle-then your buildings and ricks are safe. Do the same at all your outstations, where your sheep camp at night, and let the camping places be quite away from trees. You are admirably off on this station, for you have moiras, those low lands on the level of the rivers which are overflowed in flood times. They are now grassy and green on your run by the Goulburn. Let your cattle be herded down near these, and your flocks too as much as possible, that in case of fire they may flee thither, and find both safety and food. In every quarter of your run keep these things in view, that your shepherds and stock may not be taken by surprise, for when the wind comes it comes in a moment, and the fire travels with it more fleetly than the fleetest race horse.'

Scarcely had the old lady left the place when all her words were verified. Mr. Fitzpatrick, as he bade the Quarriers good-bye, hastened down to the huts, and asked the overseer what he thought of Mrs. Quarrier's prediction.

"If she has said it," replied David Rannock evidently much impressed by the intelligence, at it will be so. I would not lose a moment. In truth, the drought is ominous of the greatest peril."

"Then away !" exclaimed Mr. Fitzpatrick.

The overseer mounted his horse, and galloped off. Barks, Purdy, the cook were sent in like speed to different deep runs. Mr. Fitzpatrick and Charles galloped away in other directions; and the event showed that they had not a moment too much. Bush fires broke forth in all directions. They saw from their own windows those glorious prairies swept by a flame which went like intensest lightning across them, and changed their billowy gold into one black, smoking expanse. It was not without the most extraordinary exertions that their shepherds were able, from the more distant tracts of the run, to reach the spots of safety which Mrs. Quarrier had mentioned. The cattle on the hills, at sight of the flames below, appeared to take the way towards the Goulburn as if by instinct, and were, therefore, driven with greater ease towards the swamps and moiras on its banks by the stockmen and David Rannock.

Soon there came the most awful tidings of the unexampled devastations of the fires extending over a large portion of the colony; of grass, corn, cattle, sheep and people destroyed in fearful numbers. Never had so terrible a calamity fallen on the country since the white men knew it. Our friends at Tallengetta had been felicitating themselves on the abundance of their crops, and the splendid appearance of the fruit fast ripening in vineyard and orchard. It was a scene of affluence and beauty in peaches, grapes, figs, melons, and the like, such as previously they had no conception of. In one day the greater portion of this glorious promise was destroyed. The wind came like the breath of a furnace seven times heated, and the corn was found to be charred in the ear. The leaves of the fruit trees shriselled up as in actual contact with fire, and the fruit was withered, shrunk, parboiled, as it were, on the trees, and vast quantities of it soon began to fall to the ground and perish.

It was a woful and melancholy spectacle. A heavy sense of calamity fell on the minds of every one. Peggy Wilks was particularly eloquent on the madness of coming to such a country as this. I must go there to-night." It would have saved them all the trouble, she

est red hot lime kiln at home, or into the furnace face. "If God will that he shall be found. at Batterly Works. Every one went about silent, there is no man that is so likely as you, doctor : we-struck and dejected.

compelled to cut down the shiock and wattle trees wherever they could, to keep their flocks off to get tea ready. and cattle alive. It was beautiful to see how well they bore it. Captain Ponceford was out all day long hunting, and himself helping to cut and strode acoss the hut, and then sat down tense, he rode here and there, and continued to wield the axe with all his vigor to supply the necessary support for his stock. Mrs. Posceford going to the door. shed tears for the sufferings of the poor dumb creatures dependent upon them, and for those of losses. She was on horseback many hours in true." each day searching the woods for suitable trees to fell, and during the rest was as busy seeing he put his horse in motion, and said, that the shepherds were supplied with the necessary rations under the extraordinary circumstances. Mr. Fitzpatrick gave them leave to fell regret.

from the river, had escaped wonderfully. They About midnight he saw a fire blazing before him lay high, and though the wind had driven the in the valley, and on reaching it saw a party flames up to the tops of the loftiest hills in many seated, partly on the trunk of a fallen tree, and parts of the country, it had not been able to partly lying on the ground round it. The dogs reach them. They declared that they had had a strong impression upon them that some great looking up showed him Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe. calamity was at hand. The drought suggested Brady, and a couple of shepherds. very naturally fire and dearth. They had, therefore, burnt the places at the foot of the hills where the fire could find access to them, and had just completed their arrangements when the con- trouble. They arose as the doctor alighted, and flagration came. Their stock was somewhat pinched for pasture, but not in any alarming de- tering a word. The doctor sat down, and all regree; and they were able to think and act for sumed their seats in silence. Thus they sat their neighbors.

Dr. Woolstan rode over to Tallengetta, and said, finding all safe there, returned and took the way to the Metcalfes at Moolap on the Campaspe. Nothing had been heard of them, but being on out.' the banks of a never failing stream, less anxiety was felt on their account. The worthy doctor role along through forests that had been swept by the flames, and were black, desolate and appalling. He rode on again over low grounds which had escaped, and through some pleasant ranges where, though the latense drought had scorched the grass into the crispest hay, the fires down on his face. had not reached. His mind was greatly relieved, and he was even singing aloud a favorite thankshorse, which of its own will stood still, like a round and asked, "Is it morning yet?" statue, like a stone. For a time all thought was At the end of the two hours the moon was seen began to recover from this vague sense of evil, breakfast. affrighted his spirit. There was nothing of that gling with deep affliction. kind. The afternoon sun lay with a beautiful golden calm, on the slope of the hills around

deep tranquillity. He saw a small herd of kangaroos on the slope, which stood up and listened, but did not take to flight-and the blue mountain parrots in the tree-tops, glanced their gorgeous plumage in the sun, and uttered their peculiarly soft and melodious notes. It was a picture of onward, and all wore the same tranquil smile. He could see the broad valley of the Campaspe unreached by fire; and in the distance the rising smoke of the station of Moolap. But the cloud within would not disperse. There was a cry on his brain of woe! woe! Wee! He sat on his horse in a feeling of impatience to reach the station, and learn what could justify this spectral shadow on his spirit. The nearer he drew to the station more darkly and densely that shadow fell. When he was just upon the station, he cast a rapid glance over it. All was profoundly calm ; but ha! why only one smoke from all those chimneys? At this house where flocks return to the camping ground, and the shepherds to their huts, where all is usually full of life; where the smoke streams up actively from different huts; where the bleat of sheep, and occasional low of cattle, the bark of dogs, and the passing of people from one hut to another shows that all are at

home, why this stillness? why this solitary The doctor rode up full of wonder and suspense. No dog announced his approach; no single person peered from the door of a hut. The tramp of his horse sounded hollow in the silence, as he cantered up to the door of the chief hut. He cried hillo! and cracked his whip. at the door, and at the sight of the doctor, he turned round, and retreated into the hut as if he had seen something terrible. Again, in a moment, he reappeared, his head shaking as with tor demanded what was amiss. He again shook his head from side to side, as in an agony, ap- his way. peared struggling to speak, but in vain, and dashing his sleeve across his eyes, he again suddenly

retreated into the hut. The doctor dismounted, and found the old violently in a chair into which he had sunk. The doctor placed his hand kindly on the old man's shoulder, and said a few kind words to console him; but these only seemed to increase his passion of grief, and it was some time before he He was the only person at the station. Every one besides, including Mrs. Metcalfe, were gone dense mass of bushes and dark wattles. In some flock on the bank of the river, a long way off. Three days had now passed since the flock had been found wandering without him.

"When was that ? Where was the flock found. Barzillai ?" asked the doctor.

" Near the Wild-dog hollow, on the Yan-Yan

creek, doctor." "It is well," said the doctor, "let me have some tea, and give my horse a good feed of corn.

"The Lord bless you for it, doctor," said the

and you love poor Bell, I know, almost as much But our friends had escaped far better than as foolish old Barzillai. Oh, Lord! oh, Lord! many of their neighbors-thanks to the fore- that I should live to see this. Me, such an old. sight of Mrs. Quarrier. The Poncefords had tottering useless thing-and poor Bell, such a every quarter of their station, which lay altoge- fine, strong, young fellow who can leap like a ther on the plains, ravaged by the fire; and were kangaroo. Could, I mean, could, could, pray the Lord he may now !" and the man bustled

Doctor Woolstan sat sunk in deep thought while tea was preparing; once or twice he rose down trees. His hands were blistered by wield- again. Old Barzillai brought in tea and a smoking the axe; and though the heat was still in | ing chop. The doctor eat and drank without uttering a word.

"My horse," he said, at length, rising and

"He's there," said Barzillai; and as the docto mounted, he drew close to him, and said, "Do their fellow men which were continually coming you think you shall find him, doctor? If you to their ears, but she shed none for their own could just say so-I know it would prove

The doctor squeezed the old man's band, as

"That is as it may please God; but my good old friend, I feel a hope."

" God bless you for that," said the old man, a vast number of shiocks on his station, especi- gazing after the doctor, who disappeared at a ally in the hills above, and thousands of beautiful rapid canter into the dusky forest. On he went, trees were laid prostrate, which sight at any other over hill and down dale, through the depth of time he would have witnessed with the profoundest most solitary forests; leaping fallen trees, pushing on through scrub and jungle, as if the way The Woolstans at Corballa, though farther were tracked, and the light were on the earth. barked at his approach, and the silent people

> There was no need to ask if they had been successful: their wearied and dejected looks Bell. showed plainly that they were in the depth of one after another grasped his hand without utfor at least a quarter of an hour, when the doctor

"My dear friends, we must not despair. The moon will rise in two hours; I will then set

The father and mother shook their heads, as expressive of its uselessness.

"I shall set out then," repeated the floctor. till then let me lie down, and let no one com near to speak to me."

He wrapped himself in a rug, which lay at hand; withdrew to a tree near, and flung himself

Still and motionless he lay through those two long hours. The fire flared and snapped; the giving hymn, when, as he said, on passing over a tuons, or flying opossums, came forth and certain ridge, a heavy cloud fell upon his spirits. shrieked on the tall, red gum tree-and through A heavy, black cloud settled also on his brain, all, the woful parents sat and gazed into the fire. and a confused sense of evil bewildered and con- They refused to lie down, though worn out with founded him. It was as if tons of distress, as he fatigue and trouble. They were still heavily expressed it, had fallen on him. He sat on his drowsy; frequently nodded, started, looked

annihilated in him. His soul was paralyzed, yet above the horizon, and the doctor was observed there lay in it a deep, dark sense of a strange and to be on foot, and fetching up his horse-he came immense woe. He felt as if he were really in the leading it towards the fire, where Brady was busy

some degree by a deep sigh, and he looked round Metcalie, her noble countenance exhibiting the for any object or image which might have thus strong expression of her natural fortitude strug-

"No," said the doctor, "I have not slept. I have striven to get down below all the distorting him; the grass was sere but bent in the light agitations of the natural mind, into the regions breeze with a soothing whisper. The very trees of pure freedom, where the spirit communes with which time had prostrated around him, lay in a its Maker and is still. It is hard wrestling with certain beauty of their own, a picturesque and one's own flesh and blood-but I have been favored to find peace in it. My way lies over yon hill," pointing eastward.

Mrs. Metcalfe solemnly shook her head,

"Alas! we have sought all over that quarter, for these two days. I fear me it is useless. The nature's sweetest beauty and repose. He looked whole of those hills and valleys have rung with the loud cries of our men."

" Nevertheless, that is my way-and I believe have no time to lose;" replied the simple-hearted man. He took some of the damper from a log on which it was laid, and put it in his pocket; drank off a panikin of tea, took the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Metcalfe affectionately, saying-"Don't be cast down; I have faith that all will

Tears gushed into the eyes of his sorrowing friends, as he said this; he saw that they were making a fearful effort to restrain their emotion and turning, he mounted his horse. At the same moment he saw Brady also mounted, and ready

to accompany him. "That is kind, my dear Brady," said the doctor, "you can greatly comfort and assist me."

"Keep my dog secure in his chain," said Brady, turning to his father, "and should you wish to follow us, he will bring you direct to

The two friends rode away. The doctor rode on without speaking. The moon was bright and almost perpendicular over head. The forest was nearly light as day, and the stems of the trees white as marble in their new bark, had a ghostly radiance in its beams. The doctor rode on. He asked no questions of Brady as to where they had In the next moment an old man, very old and already searched, but followed solely the prompt wrinkled, and gray, half bent double, appeared ings of his own mind. Morning broke, day grew, and the sun began to pour down upon them his burning rays. Still the doctor rode on, and looked neither to right nor left. Brady occasionally made a divergence, cantering off to expalsy, and every limb trembling violently. Large plore a thicket, or take a survey from the brow tears rolled down his withered face, and the doc- of a hill; but the doctor without seeking to check or encourage these little detours, still went on

sort of still but excited attention in the doctor's face. It was set with a direct onward look. His the expression of his countenance was rapt, solemn and expressive. Brady thought that the old prophets must have worn such a sacred and ennobled look. He felt a strange reverence for the man with whom he had so often joked and could find composure enough to tell his story. played in the most boyish freedom. Anon, they beheld a hollow in the hill side, filled with a off in search of Bell, who had been tending a tall trees above this jungle sat a number of the Australian carrion crows; and raised loudly their

strange bleating and piteous cries. "That means something, Brady."

They were the first words the doctor had spoken since they set out. "Then I fear it means no good," said Brady; for where they haunt, there generally haunts

They were on the edge of the jungle, the hol-

The doctor dismounted, and tied his horse; Bra. dy still kept his saddle, and said : "This is a whip-stick scrub, doctor; you can-

not penetrate it without the axe, and besides, we have searched it all round."

"We must search it again, Brady; give me the axe." said the doctor. But Brady sprung at once from his horse, drew

his small axe from his belt, and said :

"Where shall I clear a way, doctor?"

trickling down the hill-side. "Follow me," said the doctor, taking his way soon perish of exhaustion, till happily at length, up the stream, stooping under the boughs of the sense and feeling passed away. jungle, which now consisted of wattles and fern- We could not express, if we would attempt it,

place for the black snake."

dense mass of the scrub, and directed his way they had to take him from the cart and carry him through the boggy soil still up the stream. At on a litter of branches, over stony ranges and abonce Brady, uttering a wild cry, dashed past rupt gullies. At length, however, they reached him, and the next moment was seen on his knees home: at length poor old Barzillai had the debeside what appeared a corpse. He was wring- light, a weeping and trembling one, of seeing his ing his hands in distress, and was convulsed with dear lad, as he called him, safe and rapidly cona violent spasm of tears, when the doctor's calm valescent. face was bent down to the body-that of poor

"He is dead, doctor! he is dead!" exclaimed saved him! Three or four times have we pass- almost prophetic character of his mind. ed this jungle, and looked into its dense driving away frantically the flies with his hand- joy. kerchief.

rolled into the water, and his black hair thrown about his thin and ashy features.

The doctor stooped, put his hand upon his mouth, and then laid it for a considerable space upon the region of the heart.

"He is not dead!" said the doctor. "There has been fever, and probably delirium, here, but light of a sphere to which they were favored to these are over; the ebbing force of life needs

prepared by drawing a small wicker-covered flask parched lips of poor Bell. After one or two repetitions of the restorative, the poor lad moved his lips and sought to reach the fluid with his smile, the good man took his leave. tongue.

"He lives! he lives!" cried Brady, starting up, and suddenly flinging himself down again by land of the shadow of death. When his mind putting on the kettle, and getting out sone his brother, exclaiming-"Bell! Bell! my dear Bell!"

> doctor; "we must be very cautious," and he gently poured a little of the liquid into the sufferer's mouth.

He leaned anxiously over his face; watched the effect of the stimulant with a fixed intensity once more laid gently his hand on the heart, and felt for the pulsation in the wrist. He then gave him a little more, and when Brady attempted to speak, put out his hand towards him warningly In a little time Bell gave an audible sigh; a slight tinge of color came into his cheek, and there was tremulous motion in his fingers. The doctor saw all this with the liveliest attention, and con tinued to repeat the stimulant at intervals. At length Bell raised his right hand, and laid it on own breast. There was a tremor in his eyelids, and his eyes for a moment opened and closed

"He is going!" exclaimed Brady: " we are too

"My dear Brady, be patient," said the doctor; give us time: and now go out of the jungle make a fire, and get some tea."

"Will he live, though ?" said Brady, as he started up to go.

"We will hope it," said the doctor; "for what else were we sent?"

And at those words Brady darted away. He had scarcely scrambled together some dry leaves and branches, and set fire to them, and was returning for water, when he saw the doctor coming, carrying Bell in his arms. He laid him down on his rug near the fire, and bade Brady make all haste with the tea. Brady pushed the quart pot into the fire, opened his little bags of sugar and tea, but with trembling hands, and at every moment casting a glance from them to Bell, who lay with his eyes now open, but dreamily, and directed to no particular object. The doctor seized the tea and sugar, and threw them into the boiling water. Very soon the panikin of tea was ready, and the doctor cooling it by pouring it repeatedly from the quart pot to the panikin and back, knelt down to give some of it to the half conscious patient. But Bell now received the nourishment almost greedily, and presently he attempted to speak, and they thought that he said, but so faintly as to be almost inaudible, "Where am I?"

"Hush! hush! my dear Bell!" said the doctor: "don't be anxious; you are amongst your friends; all is right;" and they saw with wonder and delight that he became every minute more conscious and strong. In a few hours he was so well that he was able to say that he had been the side of a considerable hill, Brady observed a very ill, and had lost all sense of life. The doctor nursed him; gave him from time to time yet a little nourishment, and he at length fell asleep. man, a faithful servant of many years, weeping eyes seemed fixed on some particular spot, and During this time Brady's dog came rushing up to them, and would have barked for joy, but Brady seized him by the muzzle, and carried him to a distance, where he made him, obedient to his discipline, lie down and remain by his sad tle -The dog was the herald of the approach of the of the life of their son, and to enjoin the utmost

the rejoiced and yet trembling parents fell upon marks in mind t their knees by the side of their recovered son, and with silent tears poured out their prayerful

low in which it grew being evidently the conse- hard working and toiling after the flock in the in- dreadful disease alone, last year, was 946.

said, if they had gone and jumped into the near- old man-tears again streaming down his withered | quence of a landslide at some former period .- | tense heat. That he had got down to this opening, telling his dog to mind the flock, and this command the poor fellow had so faith obeyed, that he was found almost do with hunger, yet still crawling after his charge. By this, however, he lost all trail of his master, and had pro. ved of no use in attempting to find him: Bell said that, in reaching the water, he had drunk copiously, and immediately afterwards the world reemed to go round with him; the earth appeared to heave and sink under him, and soon he The doctor pointed out the direction, and lost all sense but that of a strange, urging, inex-Brady went vigorously to work. The scrub con- tricable confusion in his brain. When this left sisted of dwarf gum-trees of about fifteen feet him, he had found himself too feeble to raise high, growing up closely, side by side, like so even his hand; and he saw several huge blackmany wands, and of sufficient size to make the snakes come and play and splash in the water long handles of bullock-whips, whence the name, near him. When they glided rapidly away, it These rods were woven together with lianos, or was only at the approach of several wild dogs, vines, as they are called, long, tough, rope-like which snuffed, started, and ran back at sight of plants, till the whole was one impenetrable mass, him; and on their retreat, the snakes returned except to fire or the axe. Brady's steel soon again and renewed their gambols, while the carcleared a way into the centre of the jungle, throw- rion crows overhead looked down with their ing down the rods and treading on them as he black glistening, flend like eyes, and uttered went on. At once he came to a little stream their lamentable, but to him, horrible notes. He had lain in the terrible conviction that he should

> the rejoicing over the beloved son who had been "Beware, do;tor!" said Brady, as he saw lost and was found again. Brady galloped off to themselves coming into an open space, wildly the station for a light spring cart with a bed in it, grown with tall clumps of the razor-edged sedge, and one of the men mounted the doctor's horse wild grass, and watery shrubs. "This is the very to convey the happy intelligence to Mount Corballa. It was two days before the party could The doctor went on, rising as he got out of the reach Moolan with their patient. Frequently

> The doctor took his leave amid the blessings of the grateful and once more happy family, and with a wonderfully augmented sense of venera-Brady, "and oh, my God! we might have tion for his deep but unaffected piety, and the

> "We owe you a life, dear Doctor Woolstan, bushes, and yet missed him!" and while he said Metcalfe, and, as he shook his hand at partspoke he was dropping showers of tears, and ing, his eyes swimming with tears of grateful

> "We all owe one, my dear friend," replied Poor Bell lay on his back close to the opening the doctor, "to Him to whom we owe everywhich gushed out of the hill-side. His eyes thing. To find our poor Bell it required little were closed; his face pale as marble; his hat sagacity in me. It only required obedience. If you had read the early history of the Friends, you would find such incidents as these by no means wonderful. They lived near to the Divine Spirit, and His spiritual world. To their simple and earnest visions, the cloudy partitions of the flesh became transparent, and they saw by the be admitted, things amid them as clearly as they saw the infinitely distant stars burning over their He took his panikin from his belt, dipped it in heads. We can all go and do likewise if we will, the stream, and then showed that he had come but we must be simple, pure, teachable, and yet strong in the will to follow steadfastly the prinf brandy from his pocket. He poured some ciple of Divine Rectitude over rough and smooth, into the water, and applied some of it to the over stock and stone, through flattery and sneering, to death or life, wherever it may lead us."

And with an affectionate grasp and a quiet

The bad year rolled on its way. From all quarters came melancholy details of dearth, loss these tidings were mingled strange reports of the with insanity, up the country; of deserted towns, highways crowded with wildly hastening throngs, drays, stores, tents and tools; and of the marvellous riches snatched up from the scarcely coverng earth. On the heels of a terrible crisis came thus one more wondrous than any fable; and the fear, doubt and extravagant rumor, before which all description is annihilated.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1857.

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TERMS, &c. The terms of the Post are \$2 a year, if said in advance a sent three years. We continue the following low terms to

to one Post Office : Thirteen (and one to the getter up of Club.) 15,00 Twenty (and one to the getter up of Club,) 20,00

on price, as we have to prepay the United States postage. ADDITIONS TO CLUBS .- Any person having sent mey and names for a Club, may add new names to it at the ame rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to and at the same time those of the main list do. We will wil-ingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object

me, and thus prevent confusion. The money for Clubs must always be sent in sdyance. When sum is large, a draft should be procured if possible-the oat of which may be deducted from the amount. REJECTED COMMUNICATIONS .- We cannot under

s to have all the subscriptions in each Club end at the same

preserving it is generally worth making a clean copy of.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We know nothing of the individual referred to W R We cannot spare the time to comply with your

rades, &c., must not get out of heart if their productions not at once appear. Our store of these things is geneily quite large-and even the best ones are often long de

EDITORIAL.—On account of the space occu. pied by Mr. Howitt's story, the most of our editorial matter this week, is driven over on to

LARGE ESTATES IN ENGLAND .- We cannot undertake to comply with requests relative to large English estates which are going begging for owners. If any notices relative to such estates, or to anything else, have appeared in our paper, we cannot be at the trouble of hunting them out. Interested persons can procure a file of the Post, party, and Doctor Woolstan hastened to meet by taking a little trouble, and then do their own them, to give the parents the joyful intelligence searching. Our own time, and that of every person about the office, is so occupied with each day's business as it comes, that we cannot possi-But no power could restrain them from hurry. bly spare a moment to make such investigations. ing forward to where the young man lay. There Will all inquiring friends please bear these re-

The whole number of deaths in this city during 1856, was 10,222-about 500 less than in By that evening Bell was sufficiently restored 1855, notwithstanding the increased population. by the judicious nursing of the doctor and his The scarlet fever has been raging in this city, as mother, to tell them that he had been seized by a well as in Boston and New York, for several strange dizziness and fever, after several days' months past. The number of deaths from this in Georgia, and throughout our country

PROSPECTUS.

For the information of strangers who may chance to see this number of the POST, we may state that arrangements have been made with the following distinguished writers for contributions during the present year (1857):-WILLIAM HOWITT, (OF ENGLAND.) ALICE CARY, T. S. ARTHUR, GRACE GREENWOOD, MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH, AUGUSTINE DU-GANNE, MRS. M. A. DENISON, The Author of AN EXTRA-JUDICIAL STATEMENT," The Auther of "ZILLAH. THE CHILD MEDIUM," &c., &c.

After the completion of Mr. Howitt's Novelet. Tallengetta: or, the Squatter's Home, the following Novelets will be given, though probably not

THE STORY OF A COUNTRY GIRL. By ALICE CARY. An Original Novelet, written ex-

THE WITHERED HEART.

An Original Novelet, written expressly for the Post, by

T S ARTHUR LIGHTHOUSE ISLAND.

An Original Novelet, by the Author of "My Confeson," "Zillab; The Child Medium," &c. FOUR IN HAND; OR THE BEQUEST.

Written for the Post, by GRACE GREENWOOD

THE QUAKER'S PROTEGE. An Original Novelet, written for the Post by Mrs. MARY

THE RAID OF BURGUNDY. A TALE OF THE SWISS CANTONS.

NOVELET BY MRS. SOUTHWORTH,

GRAVINGS, View of the PRODUCE AND STOCK MARKETS, THE PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MAR-KET, BANK NOTE LIST. &c For terms, see th

THE NEW YEAR.

Our thanks are due to a number of kind frien for their efforts in extending our subscription list. Among the Post-Offices already heard from, we may particularly notice an increase over and above our old list, of 16 at Goshen, Ixpl AVA -of 14 at Mt. Anburn, 20 at Greenville, 20 Hampton, 17 at Millersburg, and 12 at Mt. Put laski, Illinois-of 17 at Roxbury, 15 at Massillon, 17 at West Windsor, 23 at Waterford, and of 10 at Houlton, MAINE-of 13 at Ansonia, Con-NECTICUT-of 11 at Keene, New HAMPINE and of 14 at Attica, 11 at Rose Hill, and 12 at Marengo, Iowa.

Our thanks also are due for entirely new list to friends at the following Post-Offices:-21 Rising Sun, and 22 at Portland Mills, INDIANA 24 at Union Grove, 22 at Bushnell, 23 at Naper ville, 21 at Scottville, 21 at Lenzbarg, 21 at Ore gon, 21 at Towards, and 21 at Auburn, ILLE-Nois-22 at St. Paris, 26 at Putnam, 21 at Augusta, 20 at Bladensburg, 22 at Belle Air, 16 Bellevernon, 23 at Woodfield. 20 at Chillicoth 21 at Knoxville, and 21 at Moultrie, Onto-20 at West Barre, 21 at Patterson's Mills, and 14 a Delaware Grove, PENNSTLVANIA-17 at Keck's Centre, and 21 at Savona, New York-22 of cattle, and suffering of families; but amongst Huntsville; Connecticut-27 at South Tro VERMONT-9 at Ringgold, and 10 at Uniopville at Proctor, 26 at Southfield, 41 at Marquette, 2 at Three Oaks, and 24 at Medina, Michigan-22 at Cadiz, and 9 at Blue Lick Springs, KENTUCKY-10 at Ridgeley, and 9 at Bloomfield, Missoury 30 at Upton, 21 at Maquoketa, 31 at Indianola, 21 at Peoria, and 31 at Atalissa, Iowa-and 24 at whole colony was in a chaos of excitement, joy, Cascade, Wisconsin. We omit the names of a large number of smaller clubs at various new places-though we hold to the old maxim, "the smallest favors thankfully received, and larger

ones in proportion." And we trust we may be pardoned for adding to the above, a few extracts from our letters .-Thus Mr. S. C. C., of Cloverdale, Ind., says: "I have taken the Post for a number of years, and can truly say that it is the best family newspaper that ever was thrown in my way. I shall continue my subscription as long as the paper exists.

We are all well pleased with it." Mr. A. W., at Conneaut, Ohio, who sends on

club of 22, writes :-The Post having been a welcome guest in my family for the last ten years, we do not feel dis-posed to part company with our best friend yet; therefore in accordance with an article in No dated December 18, headed "How our Friends Can Assist Us," I put my overcoat and mittens on, with your last issue in hand, fully resolved to follow your directions to get as many new subscribers as possible, and also to urge old ones to renew their subscriptions. But I found that old ones needed no urging, and the result of my efforts has been the pleasure of introducing an old and valued friend into many new families, where I trust it will be duly appreciated. There are many more who have promised to subscrib as soon as they can procure the money, and I

shall be happy to forward the names and of all that I can yet induce to take the Post Mr. T. C. B., of Canandaigua, N. Y., list of 25 names and a very friendly le the course of which he writes, speaking o ting up this club-" Were it not for the reputation of the Post, I should have strive

vain." Mr. W. A. Norwood, of Keene, County, N. H., sends us a list of thirty subseribers-and says that he makes a practice of commending the Post to those who visit his store. We are truly obliged to Mr. N .- as well as to the others whom we have, and some whom we have not, mentioned. So much for this week's pro-

The London Times, in publishing the de nial of Mr. Arrowsmith's Revolver President of the Georgia Central R mits inferentially that the whole story me fabrication. Mr. Cuyler, President of the Road.

gress. More, we hope, anon.

" I beg permission to assure you and merous readers that the whole account. ginning to end, is a sheer fabrication of Savannah on the 28th of know that there is not a word of the

"I have been connected with the since the day of its organization, in the year 1835, and have been its President since the beginning of the year 1842. There has never been a dis turbance of any kind, at any time, on the Company's railroad. Ladies constantly travel over f under the protection of the conductors, and I never knew or heard of the least affront heir offered to any one. Not a single instance of complaint by a passenger, male or female, incivility by employees or others has ever made to me during my long service. I great pride and pleasure in being able to truthfully, what I have said, and ask your mission to add, that only one passenger has killed by accident on the road, one hundred

ninety-two miles in length, since the Co commenced operations. "The good order which prevails on the of this Company, marks all the other

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, JANUARY 10, 1857.

OUR CELESTIAL BRETHREN.

A few items of interest come to us from China and Japan. The poor Celestials have been in the hands of the earthquake and hurricane, and have suffered much. On the 12th of August, a tremendons typhoon streamed from the south upon a feet of twenty-two junks, sluggishly creeping through the Yellow Sea, and foundered seventeen of them, destroying about a thousand men. The remainder were taken from their rolling wrecks, and saved from drowning or starving by the U. S. steamer San Jacinto.

On the 17th of August, the town of You Tching, on the north-western frontier of China. was shaken down by an earthquake, and several hundred people destroyed, among whom were the Emperor's youngest son, the mandarin of the province, and several of the State officers, surprising how frequently the rule holds good. The town was a favorite summer residence of the | This is natural : "Where the treasure is, there Chinese nobility, and the house in whose falling ruins the unhappy officials were crushed, was a sumptions palace of porcelain and marble, built average no higher in value or interest. Go and for the Celestial Diveses about four years ago, in the most aristocratic quarter of the town.

The United States steam frigate San Jacinto having on board Mr. Harris, Consul General of the United States for the two ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, opened by the recent treaty to the Japanese authorities finally permitted Mr. Harris to land, and located him at Kakizaki, a small fishing village about a mile from Simoda, having fitted up an old Buddhist temple for his bode. No doubt the Consul's place is by agreement at Simoda, and no doubt the Japanese offias long as possible. They disclaim, however, any wish to put him in an inofficient position, declaring that the Kakizaki arrangement is only temporary. Of course this statement is not to be rethey are not sinners above all men in seeking to erest to trade with us, they would hardly hesi. but they fear the specious seduction, and sin which is only American. The Japanese have no aversion to trade—they like to make noncy as well as other people; but they are says that little boys are made of everse, as other people are, to paying too dear for a cheap whistle-they dread the commercial relation which they think is only the first step in a scheme gradually to deprive them of their termory. If they were strong in the armaments of and were able to wade successfully through bog of blood to gain their rights, they would re hesitate to trade with us on equal terms ian they do with their neighbors, for they would then be confident in their ability to keep the trade fair, and prevent it from becoming the Trojan horse of annexation. As it is, they are reak, and unable to cope with us; therefore when we mildly and sweetly propose that they group of armed officers the envoys of our mildess and sweetness, and emphasizing our gentle proposition with the ominous spectacle of several war-frigates in the back-ground, the unwilling Japanese feel themselves obliged to assent, and can only mentally resolve to construe away a bargain which they fear is to result in future evil to them if they keep it, and which they would prefer under the circumstances, not to Already, as one of our correspo lents predicted some months since, the recent treaty with them is made practically null and void, and Commodore Perry has his labor for his pains. The latest news is of the evasion of the compact-the Japanese authorities having determined to receive our dollar for only thirty-three cents, knowing that the American Government can never consent to this valuation, and hoping that it may prove an effectual block to our efforts at opening with them a commercial intercourse which they regard as insidious, and only preliminary to their conquest and subjugation. Now we shall have, perhaps, another Japan expedition, more diplomatizing, and a new and more nnequivocally-worded treaty. But words are chamelions—they may be made to mean different things to different parties; and Michael Scot, in the old legend, trying to make rones of the twisted sea-sand with which to bind the wizard,

If we only had an International Supreme Court with a jury from all nations, we should have no difficulties of this kind. No weak people with its rights admitted, and secured by international statute, would then shrink from in. tercourse with a stronger. The nations, banded a commercial commonwealth, established on commercial basis, protected each from each, each from all, by one broad code of law, penetrated with justice, would mingle freely without fear, each seeking its pecuniary inat in the competitive struggles of commerce. he Japanese would not then endeavor to avoid Bs. If they made their treaty with us inoperaby construction, we could then call them to Sount before that great Bench of Nations, for breach of contract, and mulet them in heavy damages. Wouldn't that be better than sending a fleet to batter down their towns, and horribly alanghter the wretched peasants who have no share in the plots and plans of State, except to endure their consequences? We hope, however, that there is enough of active humanity and comcooperage in thep cople of this country to prevent thought as a preliminary. See men, and opinions, with the Japanese in any other than an amicable manner. Above all we hope that the principles which govern every honest and honorable man in bis business or other relations with his felmay become the principles which shall regulate the conduct of the nations to each Then we shall have a happy world of it. and not till then.

had no more difficult a task to accomplish than

the future diplomatist who shall endeavor to

fashion phrases to hold the Japanese to the per-

formance of their extorted promises. We may

expect nothing from them but dexterous shuffling

and quibbling and evasion, until we make it for

their real, lasting interest to enter into relations

There are certain monthly periodicals, only judiciously managed. published in the city of New York, which insert a number of fly leaves containing advertisements, in every number. There are some persons who consider that an advertisement placed in the midst of said fly leaves is worth very little-and therefore make an express stipulation that their advertisements shall be inserted either on the Arst or last page of said leaves. But, somethey either fe entirely disregarded-on the un- for the soil is as bad as brandy for the farmerbusiness-like plea of being forgotten-or the fly the land becomes decidedly intemperate, and is tions of the edition. We merely call the attention of advertisers to these facts, in order that it may lead to an examination of said periodicals. so that it may be seen which are, and which are

SOCIAL CONVERSATION.

" De nihilo nihil." mays Lucretius; and since he English, though, for doing which, we shall deserve as much credit, whether we get it or not. "From nothing, nothing comes." Here we

world. Empty heads, empty conversation, of course. It is of social conversation that we speak; not of business. That is full enough of matter, such as it is. Where men alone are together, Mr. De Quincey says, it is ten to one that they are talking about money-a very solid thing. We have often and often eaves-dropped enough to determine this fact in railroad cars, in the street, in corners of drawing rooms, and it is will the heart be also," But it seems a pity that the social conversation of the community should call on Mrs. Chatterbox, for instance, in the afternoon; or spend "a sociable evening" with her. She is a perfect hopper of small talk; of arrived in the waters of Japan about August 21. the very smallest kind of talk-scandal. Have you heard that sueful story about Jane Ann Jenks? Has anybody found out why Mrs. Slopton parted from her husband? They say Mr. Spendicus is the American trade. After a good deal of talk getting dreadfully involved. That disreputable altogether too much with Mrs. Lightly, the full of the weight of her information, she will as riddled and ragged with her small-shot, as the

garments of scare-crows. Call on Mrs. Homebody. Oh, dear, the trials led on; they are, unquestionably, seeking to evade | terday for a spider to fry some potatoes in, and the binding force of the contract they have she said she couldn't find any spider, and wantmade with our Government, and unquestionably, ed to know if that cockroach wouldn't do ! And "second girls" are getting to want a dollar and partners. If they felt that it was really for their and sugar are getting! She will hone and groan by the hour over her sixpenny sorrows, until you almost imagine that life is made of tough steak of commercial advantage, lurks the snake of a charges of half-a-cent a pound, and rags and grease, and smoke and gas, and all manner of ciency. horrid things-as the little girls' nursery song

" Slugs and snails and puppy-dog's tails."

Mrs. Lixipro sickens you with fearful details of her innumerable ailments, of what the doctor said, of what a horde of old women said. She consults about changing her physician, about the homecopathic practice, about chrono-thermalism and motorpathy and other things with desperate crack jaw names that seem as inappropriate in a lady's mouth as so many hornbugs. From her you depart, convinced that life is a pill-ory, and man-or certainly woman-best to be defined as "a drug-devouring animal."

Go and see Mrs. Flutterbudget, the "lady a shall open their ports to our vessels, making a good deal in society." What lovely fashions the silks are this winter! Did you see Araminta Beagle's new hat ? And what an enormous skirt! What a pleasant evening at Mrs. Shakemup's! But by-the-way it's quite certain that at Sybilla Shakemup's wedding, the gifts were all hired, for Mr. Flutterbudget heard so from Mr. Tinplate the ieweler. How cheap! Plate's just as good as silver, you know, according to that plan! They say there's a new dance that's twice as delightful as the German. They tried it last night at our kissing in it, Mrs. Flutterbudget ?" Pshaw, how you talk! There might be, though. They do say that George Goldpocket kissed Mary Moddle, right in the middle of the new dance. And so on and so on, she pours out such froth like a lively bottle of Scotch ale. Life, to her, is all dress and evenings; an unbroken deluge of "fuse and feathers."

> Mrs. Eleldee is a "very superior" person. She is a lady of great literary acquirements; a critic. and, it is secretly whispered in everybody's ear, an authoress. You will hear a discourse of a very different kind if you call on her. Have you read the last new novel, "Spasms, or the Victorious Virgin?" Isn't it grand? She has been reading Emerson's English Traits. How Orphic it is! Don't you think his unconventional free thought is very noble? How rare is a truly independent mind! Is there anything new in the domains of Ait? Is not Beauty a bewildering pursuit? And was not that a magnificently painted double-gown in Brick's great picture of The Old Gentleman ? Were you at Thalberg's last concert? Didn't you think he played the stretto in his Fantasia with a little too much andante in

> it. Mrs. Eleldee will in this wise parrot off yard after yard of such vapid matter; generalities skimmed from the very froth of criticism; trigial truisms as pointed as the remark that Shakspeare was a great man; opinions that you have heard mumbled over and over in so many other mouths that they are altogether past savory enunciation: wind-dried husks of thoughts long defunct picked up where their life has crawled out and fled away and left them, like the yellow crinkly empty grubs that locusts leave sticking on treetrunks in the summer.

> It is true that all these things will be talked of; all of them, in proper time and measure, are good to talk of; and if rightly managed, are profitable. But none of them, nor all of them together, are fit to constitute the staple of sensible

women's-and men's-talk. It is uscless for us to suggest subjects for anything better. There are "sermons in stones," even -entertaining things to be said about everything. by the right person. The only requisite in order to social conversation of a grade very much higher than that usual in American parlors is, allticians from adjusting our difficulties and facts, and things, for yourself; judge of them for yourself; state your conclusions not in phrases out of a book, nor out of other people's mouths, but in your own words. Thus your conversation will be at least characteristic, and in all probability original and interesting. There are very few human beings who have not so much shrewdness. or common sense, or good nature, or wit, or logic, or fan, or anecdote, as may make them conversationists both entertaining and useful, if

GUANO .- A correspondent of the New England Farmer, with whose judgment the editor agrees, views Guano as an undue stimulus to the vegetable, and perhaps mineral matter already in the soil, that more and more therefore will be required every year, and that, when discontinued, the land will be in a worse condition than it was oritimes, wher said stipulations are positively made, ginally. According to these authorities, Guano and beggary.

BOARD OF HEALTH .- The number of deaths du-

Year's Eve was signalized in Philadelphia by a said it in Latin, he has had credit for great wis- savage crime. A poor German, harmlessly singdom in saying it. He could not have put it into ing with his fellows under the window of his sweetheart, was set upon and stabbed to death, by a gang of those abominable blackguards whom our city authorities allow to tramp through the nightly streets in masqueraders' garb, with see the reason of so much empty talk in the brandy and murder in their brains. Such occurrences as these are making Philadelphia a public disgrace. Every holiday we have is are not exempt from the common necessity of marked by some blood stain like this. Fourthof-July, Christmas, and New Year days seem utterly given over by our lax city government to wretches who make them saturnalias of disorder and crime. We, the peaceable, tax-paying citizens, are robbed of our rest if we stay at home, and put in peril of our lives if we go abroad, by these modern Mohocks. When we become members of society, we have a right to expect the advantages which society was organized to accure to the citizen, and we pay for the support of officers whom we intend shall prevent our being molested or annoyed by the "Plug-Uglies" or "Rip-Raps," or other villains with whose existence we are unfortunately cursed. Yet our salaried servants permit these pestilent vagabonds to reel and royster through the streets all night, blowing horns, beating drums, firing guns, yelling and howling like wild person, young Goit, is visiting and gadding about beasts, and barbarously maltreating or murdering anybody that is unlucky enough to come ia "grass widow." Guess if her husband should their way. No police officer interferes with them come back from California he wouldn't like it until they commit some frightful outrage. Now much. And so, with an important face, and looks one ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure in Philadelphia as in other places; and we cials will endeavor to keep him out of that place turn out half the reputations of the neighborhood, submit that nipping the bud of a misdemeanor before it blows into the black flower of a crime, is both necessary and wise. These rowdies should be arrested and imprisoned the very hour of servants! She sent Bridget to the closet yes- they presume to break a city ordinance by disturbing the nightly street. Had this been the practice of our police there would not have been a murder on Christmas eve and another on New Year's eve, nor the other excesses and riotous evade a contract to which they are unwilling a half a week. And how dreadfully dear eggs and noisy demonstrations which violated the city peace on these occasions. We hope our citizens will take measures to drive our tardy and beetleheaded officials into the performance of their irowdly suspect that under the proferred flowers and stale eggs and avaricious "help," and extra duty in the premises, before any more people are slaughtered through their neglect or ineffi-

THE CABINET .- There seems to be a general agreement among the news-mongers at Washington, that Gen. Cass is to be Mr. Buchanan's Secretary of State. It also appears to be agreed, that Messrs. Cobb of Georgia, Bright of Indiana, Floyd of Virginia, Clifford of Maine, and Benjamin of Louisiana, will be the other members of the Cabinet. Mr. Benjamin, it is said, will represent that section of the old Whig party which has joined the Democrats. Mr. Cobb is speken of as Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Bright of the Interior. Of course there is no certainty that these are Mr. Buchanan's arrangements, but we give them for what they are worth.

- As a proper comment on all such information, we may state that since penning the above. it is again denied that Gen. Cass will be Secretary of State. It is said that he has been offered the situation, but retused it.

To OUR EXCHANGES .- We occasionally see a statement in some quick-tempered contemporary, that our terms have been complied with, and yet that the Post has not been sent in exchange. Now that this may occasionally happen, we think very possible. But how much ore sensible it would be in our brother editor. to drop us a line upon the subject, calling our attention to the neglect, than to explode in an indignant or abusive editorial. Certainly, by this time, all our contemporaries might know that we made it a rule to comply strictly with such business arrangements.

New Publications.

THE FIFTH. By WILLIAM ROBERTSON, D. D. With an Account of the Emperor's Life after His Abdication. By WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT. Phillips, Sampson & Co., Boston. For sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

Robertson's history of Charles the Fifth is the best of the three works on which his fame as a historian rests. It is written with great dignity and simplicity, and is the result of much patient industry and clear judgment. We have it here, superbly printed in large type on stout white paper, in three handsome volumes. Our own graceful and careful historian's share in it is to relate at length the story of the monastic life of the great emperor after his abdication, which it was not within the scope of Robertson's plan to dwell upon, and which he disposed of, rather tamely, to very stringent measures to keep the "troupe" in some six or seven pages. It has since been written by several French and English authors, but very inaccurately and romantically, or else in a very fragmentary manner. Mr. Prescott now gives it to us in a complete and reliable form, and adds to these qualities the charms of his elegant, luminous, and eloquent diction. With all its strict historical accuracy, the account of the cloisterlife of Charles at Yuste, reads like a graphic and colored novel. "When histories are rightly written," says Mr. Walter Whitman, with much scuteness, "there will be no more need of romances." Mr. Prescott illustrates the truth of this axiom. He gives us a series of pictures, alternately graphic, mournful, humorous, majestic, and beautiful. We see the greatest monarch of his time in his various characters as the quiet monk of Yuste, the patient translator, the gardener, the clockmaker, the master-statesman, the voracious glutton, the controller of the financial affairs of half Europe, the whimsical hypochondriac, the strong and wise hand stretched out from that Spanish solitude to wheel the armies and mould the events of kingdoms. All the motley and Protean forms which the recluse of Estramadura assumed from day to day in his monastic retreat, are brought with clear brightness before us. These warm and colored closing scenes are peculiarly grateful after the sharp and cold historic pageant of Robertson.

THE KNIGHT OF THE GOLDEN MELICE. A Historical Remance. By the Author of the Lost Hunter. Derby & Jackson, New York. For sale by T. B. Peterson, Philadelphia.

A romance of Pilgrim times in New England. It is written with great power and beauty. The plot is based upon the early troubles between the Catholics and Puritans, in which a personage, mentioned in Winthrop's history, named Sir Christopher Gardiner, otherwise known as the the central figure. The colonial and Indian por- days. traits in the romance are noticeably fine. The author is evidently an intelligent student of history and a novelist of unusual talent. His characterizations (or is it her?) are fine and well contrasted, and he has the pictorial power leaves are bound up differently in various por- finally reduced to a state of comparative poverty proper to the true romancer. The work is a practical refutation of the stupid assertion that American history furnishes no opportunity to the novelist-an assertion which has, however, been ring the past week in this city was 248-Adults sufficiently refuted by the works of Hawthorne, Cooper, and others.

Mr. Fowle remarks in the preface to his work that the structure of these dramas is simple. He might with truth have applied the same descriptive epithet to the dramas also. They are supremely silly, and several of them are calculated to fill the minds of youth with false and foolish views on subjects which, however blameworthy. being accurately understood, or deprived of the common right of being fairly represented. It is a good proverb that counsels us to give the devil his due, and we commend it to Mr. Fowle's consideration. If his book were not intended for the use of children, we would let it pass without notice, as its intense inanity could not influence any grown person. But children being very impressionable, and as any wrench their minds may suffor in any direction, is liable to prejudice their judgment for a life-time, we deem it necessary to warn parents against permitting them to become biased by the misrepresentations and petty bigotries of this volume.

ECOLLECTIONS OF A LIFETIME; Or, Men and Things

I Have Seen. By S. G. GOODRICH. Miller, Orton Mulligan, New York. For sale by J. B. Lippincott Co., Phila. Mr. Goodrich is popularly known as "Peter Parley," as the author and editor of about one hundred and seventy volumes, and as our whilome Consul to Paris. In this, his latest book, he gives us an amusing and suggestive, though by no means complete, narrative of his life and times. It is a mosaic of bits of history, biographical sketches, anecdotes and descriptions. Few works of the year have as much merit and readability as this record of half a century's reminiscences. The author is a man of strong prejudices, somewhat narrow, rather fossil in ome directions, but with great excellencies of character, which appear strongly in his book .-There are a few pages and expressions here and there that we regret; but, as a whole, the spirit and letter of the work are commendable, and its fund of entertainment is ample. We have already given our readers specimens of its quality to some extent, and need hardly say that it is well

Paris Letter.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE—WHIMS OF THE WEATHER -GENTLE COERCION-NEW STARS AND OLD ONES-AN UNEXPECTED DIFFICULTY-A GROW-ING EVIL-AN AUGUST CEREMONIAL-A BABY'S ATTENDANTS-REPUBLICAN DENTISTS AND IM-PERIAL DENTALS-TIRED OF REIGNING.

Paris, Dec. 11, 1856. Mr. Editor of the Post

It is really time that the vice and folly so rife in high places should be got rid of by some means or other; for such a state of things as obtains in too many European countries cannot but have a very entangling effect upon the conscience. For instance, the news has just reached us that a soldier has made an unsuccessful attempt on the life of King Bomba. Ought one to be glad, or sorry, that this attempt has failed ?

As for the Parisians, the hopes of being able to enjoy the rare amusement of sleighing, in which they were indulging a fortnight ago, have melted away as rapidly as the snow which was falling at the date of my last letter. All the weather-wiseacres had prophecied a severe winter with such to the infliction; and now, instead of being half frozen as we ought to be, to support the honor of the almanacs, behold we are in the midst of such unseasonable mildness of temperature, that we may expect to see the almond-trees of the Luxembourg in full bloom during next month, unless as sudden a change in the good pleasure of the upper regions should keep the imprudent blossoms from showing themselves.

This disappointment to the owners of sleighs has thrown the fashionables with more ardor than ever into the rage for private theatricals, mentioned in my last.

But, unfortunately, most of the grandees of the aristocratic and financial world are prolonging their stay in the country unusually late this year; and as the rehearsals are going on at their chateaux, with a view to their being ready to burst forth in all the splender of their performances somewhere about Christmas, on their return to town, the gentleman-amateurs are out of patience at the demands thus made upon their time. In many cases the zeal of these very important auxiliaries has been flagging so much, that the noble impresario has found it necessary to resort together. Thus, for example, a few days ago, M. Jules de F. whose dramatic talent has caused him to be besieged on all hands by the fair "managers" who have been forming their troupes with so much generalship, received a telegraphic message from the Countess Leh- summoning him to attend a rehearsal at the chateau on the second day from the date of the message. As the Chateau Leh- is some 250 miles from Paris, and M. Jules de F. had another project in his head for that day, he considered the summons as "bore," and determined not to obey it. An hour or two after the time appointed for the rehearsal, he received a second message, telling him that "he was fined 100f., which would be given to the poor; that a second absence from the rehearsals would be followed by a fine of 500f.; and that, if he persisted in staying away, the severest penalties provided by the statutes of the society would be enforced against him." The unfortunate amateur was therefore fain to ring his bell, order his valet to pack his valise as quickly as possible, and take the first train for the vicinity of the Countess's chateau.

The public stage seems little inclined to allow itself to be thrown into the shade by there volunteer rivals. Mademoiselle Piccole mini has just made her first appearance at the Italian opera here, in the Traviata, a pale imitation of the Dame aux Camellias, music by Verdi. But neither the young artist, nor the opera, have found favor with the Parisian public. Mario, on the contrary, whose voice was in so dilapidated a condition last winter that he never appeared here without provoking spiteful commeuts, has just returned from a six months' stay in Italy with his loveliest of lovely voices so marvellously rejuvenated that his bitterest critics are all declaring in concert that he has regained al-Knight of the Golden Melice, or Honey-Bee, is most the whole force and beauty of his palmiest

The approach of the elections for the Representative Body has necessitated the drawing up are preparing to hold a palarer here, with a view of the usual electoral lists; and this necessity to deciding on the mode of carrying into execuhas made manifest a curious and unlooked for tion certain minor provisions of the late Treaty in these letters, for it appears that the demolitions whose position here as incontestibly at the and rebuildings going on here for the last few head of the dental profession in Europe has years have created such confusion, and so many been mentioned in former letters, has just returnchanges in the distribution of the population of ed from Russia, whither he had been summoned Paris, that it is actually impossible to find the to look after the teeth of his Imperial Majesty,

PARLOR DRAMAY: Or, DRAMAYIC SCREEN FOR HOME ARCHESTAGE OF THE CONTROL OF THE ARCHESTAGE OF THE ARCHEST How the difficulty is to be overcome is not yet made apparent.

The Minister of Finances being just about to farm out the sale of tobacco and cigars for Paris. during the coming year, has announced that the estimates for cigars only amount to no less than 24 millions, viz., regalias 18 millions, Londons, 6 millions. It has been computed that if the use the profits on this one substance, whose sale is a amount of the national budget!

A pretty prospect truly, and fraught with happy promise for the future, considering that tobacco cannot be used without poisoning and weakening those who use it. I wish your fair readers could have beard the outburst of eloquent anger which the startling computation above recorded, provoked from an illustrious naturalist and savant, a few evenings ago, in the sales of the well-known Countess de T.

"Don't talk of the need of stimulants, of some sort or other, being a justification of this wholesale poisoning of a nation!" exclaimed this gentleman in reply to a fashionable bachelor who is famed for his devotion to his cigar-case, and who had languidly given utterance to this stereotyped plea in favor of the "Havana." "I admit that we need stimulants, for the body as well as for the mind. But let us see to it that these stimuare not these the noblest and most enduring atimulants for our higher nature ! And for the gymnastics and the various innocent and healthy recreations of social life, the beauties of nature,

the excitement of travel; and out-of-door exercise, visits to the country, and a thousand other inexpensive and healthy pleasures, within reach even of the poor. Don't talk to me of tobacco which is stunting the growth, brutalizing the in- ganatic wife, the Counters Danner. This lady to telligence, and corrupting the morals of our people, as being a legitimate and natural stimulus, any more than the use of alcoholic drinks in England, the beer-swigging of Germany, the arseniceating of the Swiss, the opium and betel chewing dotingly fond of his wife, and almost equally found of the East! They are all mischievous; all evidences of the want of true development and healthy human life in the midst of our scientific and mechanical progress. Physiologists, as we able to amuse himself very agreeably for the rest know, are united in declaring that the use of tobacco, in all its forms, necessarily and inevitably produces physical deterioration, and mental decrepitude; and that the average of physical stature and vigor, as of intellectual power, among any given people, is lowered in direct proportion to the spread of the use of tobacco among its ranks. Look at Turkey, at Spain; nay, look at home, where the proportion of our young men and in its very nature, individual and anti-social, uds of his own raising. Next. as this habit is in general disagreeable to the ladies of the smoker's family and circle, he gradually absents himself more and more from the drawingroom, to indulge without restraint in his pipe or clear, shut up in his own particular den, at his club, or in the company of that portion of the other sex which is at once the victim and the plague-spot of modern society. In how many cases is this tyrannous mania for smoking at the bottom of the estrangement of sons and brothers from those home-influences from which no man can withdraw himself without injury to his own moral and social development? At the bottom, also, of the unwillingness of young men to marry. and their growing preference for the egotistic and immoral celibacy which enables them to continue the use of tobacco without being " bothered" by the femining influence which it is supposed, and rightly, that a wife would naturally bring to bear against the most subtle enemy of her sex ?" (Here a good many mischievous glances were directed against the aforesaid bachelor.) " If women could but be induced to look this gigantic evil fairly in the face," continued the indignant savant, warming with his subject, " if they could see not only how deeply injurious is the use of tobacco to the best interests of society, but also how directly, as women, and from its danger to themselves as such. they are interested in putting it down, we should see them leagued against tobacco from one end of the civilized world to the other. And I should like to know how long the 'filthy weed,' as the English King so aptly called it, could hold its ground against the uprootings of so invincible a

The Imperial baby, who, as your readers may emember, was inscribed among the members of the Imperial Guard, a few days after his birth, was solemnly "initiated" yesterday into that body. He behaved, it is said, with great propriety during the ceremony, but indulged in a little squalling at its close. The new brother-inarms (excuse the enormity!) had probably begun to think of his nurse, with a feeling of preference for her ministrations, rather than the society of his companions in glory. When the "initiation" was over, the young gentleman was taken out for a drive to the Bois de Boulogne, in an open carriage, containing his Imperial self, his governess, and his nurses. But the cortege which escorted the airing of this Imperial scion!

First of all, came a couple of out-riders, side by side, each with a loaded pistol in his hand, turned at a right angle with the heads of the people on the pavements. After these, came six mounted guards, riding two and two, and bearing each a drawn sword. Then came the carriage containing the "Pope of France;" then six more guards, with six more drawn swords; and lastly, two more out-riders with pistols! The baby, a great, fair, fat child, very handsome, with fine rosy cheeks, and a profusion of light, silky chris, was dressed in a blue cloak, with a white hat and a blue feather. He looked the picture of infantine satisfaction, and certainly does honor to his nurse.

While the representatives of England, France Russia, Austria, Prussia, Sardinis and Turkey consequence of the upsettings so often alluded to your eminent fellow-townsman, Doctor Evans, number of voters (thirty-five thousand for each of the Emperor of All the Russias, and the various ing towards heaven.

Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Duke Comstantine, the Grand Duchess Helene, in short, the whole lot of Imperial Bears have put their august muzzles into his hands one after the othe. thus keeping him bustly employed, and overwhelmed with the most flattering attentions for some three weeks, to the great disgust of the hosts of patients waiting for him in Paris, where the untiring labors of Mr. Thomas Evans, the of tobacco should go on increasing at the rate it after ego of the amiable and accomplished den has increased at during the last twenty-five years, tist, were necessarily insufficient to meet the domands of a practice which keeps both the bromonopoly in the hands of the government, will thers, and the young nephews they are so caresuffice, forty years hence, to pay off the entire fully training for the same career, on the stretche from one end of the year to the other. During: the past month, Doctor Evans, who has been sent for from court to court, on his way back from Moscow, has doctored the teeth of no lear than twenty-two crowned, royal, and imperial personages; including three Emperors, four kings, two queens and a reigning Grand Duchess. and a whole posse of reigning princes and dubes. with their wives, brothers and children; a curtous circumstance for an American republican. and one which shows conclusively the value attached to his admirable skill in the highest wacles of the Old World. Among the magnificent presents offered to him by his royal patients, I may mention, as particularly beautiful, a smallbox in blue enamel with an O and crown in fine dismonds, from Prince Oscar of Sweden, and a perb specimen of the same genus from the Eusperor Alexander; the latter being entirely covered. lants are of a healthy character, that they with arabesques on a dark enamelled ground, strengthen and ennoble, instead of weakening said arabesques being in diamonds on the lid. and degrading those who resort to them. Art, and in gold on the sides and the bottom. These science, the affections and friendships of the splendid things will take their places among the heart, devotion to one's country and one's kind, host of similar magnificences described in one of my former letters as having been presented to Doctor Evans by his innumerable royal and impaphysical organization are there not athletic games. | rial nationts.

Meantime it is rumored that the King Frederick VII., of Denmark, weary of the weight of his crown, is about to abdicate in favor of his oldest son, Prince Ferdinand, (to whom he has just been reconciled after a long estrangement,) and will enjoy the repose of private life with his moran ex-milliner of Copenhagen. A friend of mine who describes her as being very pretty, kindhearted, and pleasing, was formerly accustomed to purchase her bonnets of her. The king, being of hunting and fishing, is believed to be thinking of retiring to a magnificent estate he has purchased in Switzerland, where he would no doubt be QUANTUM.

WINE DRINKING.

MESSRS. EDITORS OF THE SAT. EVE. POST .l'hough only a few years a reader of your paper. I like it as an old acquaintance. Your views and mine are as much alike as a variety of eircumstances may admit, and if I write now, it is only because I suppose I can give you a piece annually refused admission into the army, from of reliable information. In one of your recent smallness of stature and physical infirmities, is numbers, you spoke your doubts about the effect increasing year by year. Moreover, the moralist of wine in regard to intemperance. Being tells us that the effects of smoking, in the social born in Europe, in West Switzerland, a wineworld, are equally injurious; the direct action of growing country, I dare say I knew somethics this deleterious habit being to separate the sexes in this case. But I am free to state beforehand, and to render marriages proportionably rare. For that I am in no sense a partisan of abstinence. the enjoyment of smoking is, in the first place, A laborer myself, I know very few men so bodily constituted as to be able to endure severe toll begetting in the smoker a tendency to lazy sitting without any stimulant. Some beverages of this or strolling, during which he goes off into dream- kind, namely, coffee and tea, are not intoxicating ; but all liquor containing alcohol, id est every fermented beverage is intoxicating, and roduces drankenness, provided enough is imbibed to impair the nervous strength. I have seen an only glass of pure wine give glddiness to ends not otherwise feeble, and in these cases a bottle of the same would have produced a mere or less complete intoxication. Yes, sir, wine and drunkenness may and do exist; be sure the same may be said of beer and cider more freely imbibed. Drunkards live about vineyards an well as about distilleries. That shameful state may vary in features according to natural propersities; it may be somewhat more telling on the health, when the result of whiskey, but the fixel result is always the same, because the cause im too, always the same, alcohol more or less dileed. Alcohol is a poison; chemists will tell you tea and coffee contain also a poisonous princi A great French chemist, said once 4 " Pola everywhere," and he was right, because everywhere the human foolishness or guilt may draw evil out of good. In one thing I may, notwithstanding, agree with prohibitionists, it is that pure alcohol itself being a poison should only bear retailed as a remedy or a mechanical agent. In want of any other drink, it may be added to water so as to act as a strengthening principle, but only in small quantities. These are my views, gentlemen Editors, I

> pect in the United States, if you like another etter of your correspondent. LS. VULLIET.

night add something on the wine growing pros-

Highland, Madison county, Illinois.

Two German girls, with a hurdy-gurdy and tamborine, have, it is mid, netted to thousand pounds sterling (89,600), in the she space of ten months, in Australia

Too LAST BY HALF .- The Brazilians are too proud to work. A gentleman of eighteen was induced to honor an importing hom his services at the deak. A parcel not larger than a double letter was handed him by one of the firm, with a request to take it to and house in the neighborhood. He looked at it. at the merchant, took it between his finger and thumb, gazed again at both, meditated a mement, stepped out, and a few yards from door called a black, who carried it behind him

o its destination. A journalist took great credit to hi the other day, by declaring that a po he referred to his article, written six m prior, in which it was found he had as such and such a crisis " might or might take place.

The tendency of the Parisians to political change was not ill described by the French when, speaking of them during the year of tamult, 1848, he said, "They do not know what they want, and they will not stop till they have

It is said that the mummy of Nebu nexter has been found by Mr. Layard, at Be, byion. The green grass in his stomach settle of

A gentleman the other evening objected to playing cards with a lady, because she had such a " winning" way about her.

Speaking of hoops, Punch mys that a who intends getting round his wife must at very early in the morning.

The finger of Galileo is shown under a class case in the Florence Museum. It stands on a mysterious-looking bit of parchy

WRITTER FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY AN OFFICER OF THE NORTH PACIFIC SERVEYING AND EXPLORING EXPEDITION.

"A BACK WITH A FLOOD TIDE."

While thus engaged coaling ship, on the We coast of Kamtechatka (as per last several letters), a number of us met with a disagreeably exciting ure, which I purpose making the subject of this my last letter in regard to Kamtschatka.

We had been on shore hunting all day, and be officer of the deck had sent a boat for us towards evening, with orders to "work until the Boars came down, and then to bring them on ked at the coal as long as the tide would permit, had returned on board, shortly after noon, Bur the purpose of getting a few hours' rest, previous to the arrival of the next tide, for, as I have eady remarked, we had to consult the height of the water in the selection of our working hourd, and this often resulted in our devoting the day to sleep and the night to work.

Now the coxswain of this boat, which had been sent to take usoff, instead of keeping her at the end of the promontory, where there was, even at dead low tide, water enough to float her, had pulled in over the mud-flat, and hauled her up on the sch, about half way between that point and the coal vein, and then, with the rest of the crew, malked along the beach (a distance of nearly a mile,) to the expiring fire, which had been left by the firemen when they went on board. There y piled on a fresh supply of coal, and seating res around it, began smoking their pipes, their several histories, spinning yarns, and ing themselves as generally comfortable as the said air and their wet feet would admit of. And This was the state of affairs that existed when our party arrived, and asked,

se Well, boys! where's the boat ?"

"Down along the beach, sir!" said the coxswain, as he jumped to his feet, and started off rds her. "We hauled her up nicely, clear of he water, before we came up, and buried the anshor in the sand. She can't get away, sir."

at suppose not," I replied. "Why didn't you leave half of the crew in her to keep her at? There's half a mile of mud between her and the water by this time,"

And so it proved to be, for when we had turned a point and got her in view, we saw the flat before us, without sign of water near St. and thus found ourselves under the necessity of waiting for the next tide : three or four long, snactive hours to be passed in the cold air, with our wearied limbs and our empty stomachs as our saly companions; the idea of dragging the boat brough a half mile of mud and rocks being of sourse out of the question.

*A stupid piece of work, altogether!" marked one of the party, in an irritated voice. "It is singular how many jackasses there are in

The conswain here looked very guilty, and to hide his confusion, suddenly discovered an imaary coal voin in the precipitous side of the stein on our right.

" Never mind finding any more coal !" I observod to him. "What I want you to do now, is to take two of the crew with you, and go and stay by the set until the tide rises, then bring her up along the beach as the water deepens. We'll go back by the fire until then, and meet you as you come

So the rest of as retraced our steps, piled

Br-and-by, as we were seated around the bit pile, limbs began to feel less weary under nence of returning warmth, eyes began to gan to bob about spasmodically, and even the thing of some to become heavy and regular. Met a word had been spoken for- I can't say how long, for mine was one of those bobbing Siests, and time had assumed a most misty aprance in its drowsy chambers.

Suddenly we were aroused by shouts, away down the beach, and springing to our feet, we ad that night was closing around us, that the the had burned quite low, and that hurried feet were approaching us from the direction of the best. Excited voices, too, were borne to us upon the damp night air, telling us that something wrong had turned up at the boat, and awakening most effectually. The next moment the sthless coxswain and his two companions rushed into sight, exclaiming, at the top of their

er Come on, sir! Come quick, Mr. Smith The tide's a rising fast, and we've come up to let you know."

I don't know that I ever felt more like knocking a man down in my whole life, than I did at hat moment. As for Vel Lager, he actually cased at the mouth, in his desperate attempts to command enough English to convey his emo-

That fellow had been left by the boat, with the reviewsly-mentioned orders, and instead of obey- knowledge. The lining of her apparell (which is ing them, he had become frightened af the noise of the swelling tide, and wasted precious time by coming almost a mile to tell us that if was riving.

the silkeworme, shee is deckt in innocency, a far

And now we were left with but one alternative: we must either be content to remain where we mere, out of reach of the water and leave the boat to beat about in the surf, and be probably arifted out to sea, or we must make a run for it, and try to reach her before the tide rose so high to cover the beach and drown all who should be able to swim back. We had travelled up and down that beach both by day and night, and ew well enough that there would be no use in trying to climb up those steep, almost perpenmiar walls, when the water should wash us from our feet: our only hope would be in the matiring arm of the practised swimmer.

It was something of more than ordinary im portance upon which we were now called upon to lecide; and I am free to acknowledge, as I look tack upon that darkening night, that I might have acted with much more prudence than I did; still, when some one cried out, "Let us run for It! there is yet time," I stopped to think no Songer, but dropping my gun on the beach, and elling one of the men to come on with it as fast ne he could, I started off on a full run, and was followed by the entire party.

And such a run as that was. I never engaged In anything approaching it before-I hope never to be engaged in anything similar to it again.

The lingering twilight of the almost endless rretic day, was at length giving place to the tardy and the confounded "boot-jack mixture" that was constantly crossing our path, more than ouce ag surging of the flood-tide as it rolled towards us, and the decreasing noise made by my time, to have store of flowers stucke upon her one as they harried along after me; I | winding sheet .- Str Thomas Overbury.

GLANCES AT MY LAST CRUISE. was evidently distancing them slowly, and nearing the tide-rip rapidly.

I was either the worst scared man in the party, or I had the lightest pair of legs, one of the two. And I remember that thought flashing through my mind and causing me to laugh, as I looked ahead to the next breakfast-table, and heard some one say :- " Oh! but you should have seen Smith run, that was the best part of it all." I heard this in the imaginary future, I say, and smiled, but I expect it was a most ghastly attempt.

At any rate, it was of short duration, for it fled before the increasing noise of the nearing tide, and left me with a feeling of startled alarm as my only companion. Yes. it was even something more than a feeling of startled alarm. It was much more like a bad scare, the feeling that possessed me, as my left foot just then sank into beard." The firemen and boat's crews having a streak of the "mixture," and caused me to measure my length on what fortunately proved to be good bard sand.

That particular streak happened to be narrow and I was carried over it by my momentum, and was, moreover, very well satisfied to be able to pick myself up again, rub my skinned elbows, and continue the race, with anything but decreased speed.

There were two high points between our start ing point and the boat, which ran down across the beach to about half tide mark, and I had now arrived at the first of them, just as the advancing ripple commenced to wash it. Doubling around it at full speed, with the water already ankle deep, I shouted to them behind-" Bear a hand! Bear a hand!"-and dashed along the next stretch of beach for the last point.

I now began to feel a little the worse for exercise. My skin was hot and dry. My kneed decidedly weaker than at first; while my chest and throat actually seemed to burn under the constant friction of heavy and rapid breathing. My eyes, too, were dimmed by the extreme exertion, and a dizzy feeling about the brain advised me to slacken up or risk a probable fall. Still, knowing that everything now depended upon some one reaching the boat before she was washed eway, and knowing also that I was the nearest one to her, it became me to continue lifting my feet up and putting them down again as fast as possible. Could I but weather this last point all would be well, for I could then get in the boat and bring her around it for those who might arrive too late. It was this consideration, which, combined with my " badly scared" condition, served to keep me up to my speed, while I felt every moment more and more like fainting.

At times I thought of giving in in spite of all this but then I cast my eyes from the inclined, wedgelike surface of the foaming waters to the dark outlines of the point which was now only a few hundred yards ahead, and reflecting that I had only to round the latter and put my hand on the boat's gunwale I traightened up bravely, (in spite of my alarm,) and threw myself bodily towards it, though my knees did tremble, my feet came down rather wildly, and my eyes grew dimmer and dimmer under such a combination of excitement and exertion.

Finally it was reached. And as I dragged myself heavily around it through the knee-deep water that broke around me, I saw the boat rolling from bilge to bilge in the rising surf a few rods ahead, and was so enlivened by the sight that I expended much of my remaining breath in an encouraging shout to my following companions. I had not arrived more than a minute or two too soon; a few moments later and she would have been affoat, possibly drifting out into the bay, and leaving us to swim, climb up the steep and

I staggered up to her unsteady side, and grasping her ganwales with both hands, strove to shove her into deep water, but my strength was all gone; I felt at once that I was powerless grow heavy in about the same proportion, heads | while alone, and so with an exhibition of what I call a vast amount of common sense. I crawled over into the stern sheets, and was rolled from side to side for a minute or more until the others came up and pushed her into deep water. I was used up.

We now got out our oars, and while doing se drifted by the point we had so lately waded around, and one of the crew shoving his boathook over the side, found four feet water, where a minute before it had been but knee deen. We looked at the hopeless hill-side, shuddered, and felt thankful.

"You ought to have seen Smith run"-re marked one of the party at breakfast, next morning. And Smith laughed, but such a laugh.

The next day we were again under way with bunkers full of coal, that had cost the Government nothing, and our apparently endless work still looming up ahead of us.

AN ANTIQUE JEWEL .- A faire and happy milk. mayd is a country wench, that is so farre from making herselfe beautifull by art, that one looke of hers is able to put all face-physicke out of countenance. She knowes a faire looke is but a dumbe orator to commend vertue, therefore minds it not. All her excellencies stand in her so silently, as if they had stolne upon her without her her selfe) is farre better than out sides of tissew; for though she be not not arrayed in the spoile of better wearing. She doth not, with lying long abed, spoile both her complexion and conditions; nature hath taught her, too immoderate sleepe is rust to the soule : she rises therefore with chaun. ticleare, her dame's cock; at night makes the lamb her courfew. In milking a cow, and straining the tests through her fingers, it seemes that so sweet a milk-presse makes the milk the whiter or sweeter; for never came almond glove or aro. matique oyntment on her palme to taint it. The golden eares of corne fall and kisse her feet when shee reapes them, as if they wisht to be bound and led prisoners by the same hand that fell'd them. Her breath is her own, which scents all the years long of June, like a new made hav-cock. She makes her hand hard with labour, and her heart soft with pity : and when winter evenings fall early (sitting at her merry wheele) she sings a defiance to the giddy wheele of fortune. She doth all things with so sweet a grace, it seems ignorance will not suffer her to doe ill, being her mind is to doe well. She bestowes her yeare's wages at next faire; and in choosing her garments, counts no bravery i'th' world, like decencle. The garden and bee-hive are all her physick and chyrurgery, and she lives the longer for't. She dares goe alone, and unfold sheepe i'th' night, and feares no manner of ill, because she meanes none : yet to say truth, she is never alone, for she is still accompanied with old songs, honest night. The atmosphere was just eool enough to thoughts, and prayers, but short ones; yet they beep one from getting warm, even by running, have their efficacy, in that they are not pauled with insuing idle cogitations. Lastly, her dreames are so chaste, that shee dare tell them; only a me down, at the eminent risk of breaking | Fridaics dream is all her superstition : that she nome limb, or even my neck. I could hear the conceales for feare of anger. Thus lives she and all her care is that she may die in the spring-

HOW CONGO KILLED THE LIONESS.

FROM "THE YOUNG YAGERS," BY CAPTAIN MAYNE REID.

Congo had now become an object of as great nterest as in the morning. Greater in fact, for the new danger he was about to underge-a combat with an enraged lioness-was accounted still greater than that of fording the Gareep, and the interest was in propertion. With eager eyes the young yagers stood watching him as he prepared himself for the encounter.

He was but a short while in getting ready. He armed and equipped. The lioness would not have long to wait for her assailant.

The equipment of the Kaffir must needs be de-It was simple enough, though odd to a stran-

ger's eye. It was neither more nor less than the equipment of a Zooloo warrior.

In his right hand he held a bunch of assegais, -in all six of them.

Weat is an "assegai ?"

It is a straight lance or spear, though not to sieged! be used as one. It is smaller than either of these weapons, shorter and more slender in the shaft, but like them armed with an iron head of arrowshape. In battle it is not retained in the hand. but flung at the enemy, often from a considerable distance. It is, in short, a "javelin," or "dart," -such as was used in Europe before fire-arms became known, and such as at present forms the war weapon of all the savage tribes of Southern Africa, but especially those of the Kaffir nations. And well know they how to project this dangerous missile. At the distance of a hundred yards they will send it with a force as great, and an aim as unerring as either bullet or arrow! The assegal is flung by a single arm.

Of these javelins Congo carried six, spanning their slender shafts with his long, muscular fingers.

The assegais were not the oddest part of his equipment. That was a remarkable thing which e bore on his left arm. It was of oval form, full six feet in length by about three in width concave on the side towards his body, and equally convex on the opposite. More than any thing else did it resemble a small boat or canoe made of skins stretched over a framework of wood, and of such materials was it constructed. It was, in fact, a shield,-a Zooloo shieldthough of somewhat larger dimensions than those used in war. Notwithstanding its great size it was far from clumsy, but light, tight, and firm .- so much so that arrow, assegai, or bullet, striking it upon the convex side, would have glanced off as from a plate of steel.

A pair of strong bands fastened inside alone the bottom enabled the wearer to move it about at will; and placed upright, with its lower end resting upon the ground, it would have sheltered the body of the tallest man. It sheltered that of Congo, and Congo was no dwarf.

Without another word he walked out, the huge carapace on his left arm, five of the assegais clutched in his left hand, while one that he had chose for the first throw he held in his right. This one was grasped near the middle, and carried upon the balance.

No change had taken place in the situation of not been much time for any. Scarce five minutes had elapsed from the time the Kaffir stated his advantage. purpose, until he went forth to execute it. The | Something must be done to release him from lioness was still roaming about, uttering her his narrow prison-and at once. The moment the Kaffir was seen approaching the cowardly hyenas fled with a howl, and soon disappeared under the bosch.

Far other with the lioness. She seemed to pay no regard to the approach of the hunter. She neither turned her head, nor looked in the direction he was coming. Her whole attention was then ? absorbed by the mass of bodies upon the plain. She yelled her savage notes as she regarded them. She was no doubt lamenting the fate of her grim and swarthy partner, that lay dead before her eyes. At all events, she did not seem o notice the hunter until he had got within twenty paces of the spot!

At that distance the Kaffir halted, rested his huge shield upon the ground-still holding it erect-poised the assegai a moment in his right hand, and then sent it whizzing through the

It pierced the side of the tawny brute, and hung quivering between her ribs. Only for a herself, caught the shaft in her teeth, and broke it off as if it had been a straw!

The blade of the assegai still remained in the fiesh, but the lioness waited no longer. She had now perceived her enemy; and, uttering a vengeful scream, she sprang towards him. With one tremendous bound she cleared three-fourths of the space that lay between them, and a second would have carried her upon the shoulders of the Kaffir: but the latter was prepared to receive her, and, as she rose to her second leap, he disappeared suddenly from the scene! As if by magic he had vanished; and had not the boys been watching his every movement, they would have been at a loss to know what had become of him. But they knew that under that oval convex form, whose edges rested upon the earth, lay Congo the Kaffir. There lay he, like a tortoise in its shell, clutching the straps with all his might, and pressing his carapace firmly against the ground !

The lioness was more astonished than the spectators. At the second leap she pitched right down upon the shield, but the drum-like noise made by her weight, and the hard, firm substance encountered by her claws, quite disconcerted her, and springing aside she stood gazing at the odd object with looks of alarm!

She stood but for a moment, and then, uttering a savage growl of disappointment, turned tail upon it, and trotted off!

This growl guided Congo. The shield was aised from the ground-only on one side, and but a very little way at first-just enough to enable the hunter to see the stern of the retreating

Then the Kaffir rose quickly to his feet, and holding the shield erect, prepared for the casting of a second assegai.

This was quickly thrown and pierced the aninal in the flank, where shaft and all remained sticking in the flesh. The lioness turned with redoubled fury, once more charged upon her as. sailant, and, as before, was met by the hard convex surface of the shield. This time she did not mmediately retreat, but stood menacing the strange object, striking it with her clawed hoofs, and endeavoring to turn it over.

Now was the moment of peril for Congo. Had would have been all up with him, poor fellow! hold firm and close,-closer even "than a barnacle to a ship's copper."

After venting her rage in several impotent attempts to break or overturn the carapace, the lioness at length went growling away towards her

Her growls, as before, guided the actions of Congo. He was soon upon his feet, another assegai whistled through the air, and pierced through the neck of the lioness.

But as before the wound was not fatal and the animal, now enraged to a frenzy, charged once more upon her assailant. So rapid was her advance that it was with great difficulty Congo was seen to enter the Van Wyk wagon, and in got under cover. A moment later, and his ruse less than three minutes come out again fully i would have failed, for the claws of the lioness rattled upon the shield as it descended.

He succeeded, however, in planting himself firmly, and was once more safe under the thick buffalo hide. The lioness now howled with disappointed rage; and, after spending some minutes in fruitless endeavors to upset the shield. she once more desisted. This time, however, instead of going away, the angry brute kept pacing round and round, and at length lay down within three feet of the spot. Congo was be-

The boys saw at a glance that Congo was captive. The look of the lioness told them this Though she was several hundred yards off, they could see that she wore an air of determination, and was not likely to depart from the spot without having her revenge. There could be no question about it-the Kaffir was in " a scrape."

Should the lioness remain, how was he to get out of it? He could not escape by any means. To raise the shield would be to tempt the fierce that

The boys shouted aloud to warn him of his danger. They feared that he might not be aware of the close proximity of his enemy.

Notwithstanding the danger there was something Indicrons in the situation in which the Kaffir was placed; and the young hunters, though anxious about the result, could scarce keep from laughter, as they looked forth upon the plain.

There lay the lioness within three feet of the shield, regarding it with fixed and glaring eyes, and at intervals uttering her savage growls. There lay the oval form, with Congo beneath, motionless and silent. A strange pair of adversaries, indeed !

Long time the lioness kept her close vigil, scarce moving her body from its crouching attitude. Her tail only vibrated from side to side, and the muscles of her jaws quivered with subdued rage. The boys shouted repeatedly to warn Congo; though no reply came from the hollow interior of the carapace. They might have spared their breath. The cunning Kaffir knew as well as they the position of his enemy. Her growls, as well as her loud breathing, kept him admonished of her whereabouts; and he well understood how to act under the circumstances.

For a full half hour this singular scene continued; and as the lioness showed no signs of deserting her post, the young yagers at length determined upon an attack, or, at all events, a feint that would draw her off.

It was close upon sunset, and, should night come down, what would become of Congo? In the darkness he might be destroyed. He might affairs out upon the plain. In fact, there had relax his watchfulness-he might go to sleep, and then his relentless enemy would have the

and were about to ride forth, when the sharpeyed Hans noticed that the lioness was much farther off from the shield than when he last looked that way. And yet she had not movedat all events, no one had seen her stir-and she was still in the very same attitude! How,

"Ha! look vonder! the shield is moving!" As Hans uttered these words the eyes of all turned upon the carapace.

Sure enough, it was moving. Slowly and gradually it seemed to glide along the ground, like a huge tortoise, though its edges remained close to the surface. Although impelled by no visible power, all understood what this motion meant-Congo was the moving power!

The yagers held their bridles firm, and sat watching with breathless interest.

In a few minutes more the shield had moved fall ten paces from the crouching lioness. The latter seemed not to notice this change in the remoment. The terce animal doubled round upon lative position of herself and her cunning adversary. If she did, she beheld it rather with feelings of curiosity or wonder than otherwise. At all events, she kept her post until the curious object had gone a wide distance from her.

She might not have suffered it to go much farther; but it was now far enough for her adversary's purpose, for the shield suddenly became erect, and the Kaffir once more sent his assegai whirling from his hand.

It was the fatal shaft. The lioness chanced to be crouching broadside towards the hunter. His aim was true, and the barbed iron pierced through her heart. A short growl, that was soon stifleda short despairing struggle, that soon ended, and the mighty brute lay motionless in the dust!

A loud "hurrah!" came from the direction of the camp, and the young yagers now galloped forth apon the plain, and congratulated Congo upon the successful result of his perilous con-

THE CEDARS OF LEBANON .- The cedars, which still bear their ancient name, stand mostly upon four small contiguous knolls, within a compass of less than forty rods in diameter. They form a thick forest, without underbush. The older trees have several trunks, and thus spread themselves widely around; but most of the others are conelike in form, and do not throw out the boughs laterally to any great extent. Some few trees stand alone on the outskirts of the grove; and one especially, on the south, is large and very beautiful. With this exception, none of the trees came up to my ideal of the graceful beauty of the cedar of Lebanon, such as I had formerly seen it in the Jardin des Plantes. Some of the older trees are already much broken; and will soon be wholly destroyed. The fashion is now coming into vogue to have articles made of this wood for sale to travellers; and it is also burned as fuel by the few people that here pass the summer. These causes of destruction, though gradual in their operation, are nevertheless sure. Add to this the circumstance that travellers in former years (to say nothing of the present time) have been shameless enough to cause large spots te be hewn smooth on the trunks of some of the noblest trees, in order to inscribe their names. The two earliest which I saw were Frenchmen; one was dated in 1791. The wood of the Lebathe lioness succeeded in making a capsize, it non cedar is white, with a pleasant but not strong odor; and bears no comparison, in beauty or But he knew the danger, and with one hand fragrance, with the common red cedar of Ameclutching the leathern strape, and the other bear- rica .- Robinson .

ing upon the edge of the frame, he was able to THE WIDOW AND HER DAUGHTER.

"And so, you strip yourself of comfort for the sake of adding to this rich merchant's gafas ?" The widow replied, with flashed cheek-

"It may seem a light thing with you, but the thought that I am slowly and surely wiping every stain from my husband's boner, is my greatest earthly comfort. Mr. Miner is his last creditor, and, God willing, every cent shall be paid."

Her coarser relative responded with an emphatic "fiddlestick," and angrily left her presence. "At last I have it," said a silvery voice, and

a sweet face, glad and brilliant, brightened up Lina, a beautiful girl, passing her smooth hand "Only see, mother! ten dollars, all my own;

ten more make twenty; so we shall have a nice little sum for Mr. Miner." Tears trembled on the widow's lashes, and

glittered on her pale cheek. " Is it to be the price of thy life, my precious one?" she thought. "Is the canker-worm at thee up to weary toil, a sacrifice upon the altar it carefully." of duty ? Can it be that God requires it ?"?

Eva kneeled at her mother's feet, where she had fallen with all the abandon of a child, her into her father's eyes : hand fastened to the shining gold.

Lifting ber glance, she met that of her mother, full of anxiety, touched with sorrow. A sudden smile broke over her delicate features.

"I was only thinking of the endless things this money would buy-don't look so grave, mamma-such a beauty of a warm shawl for you, and a nest crimson cover for that untide old arm-chair; a bit, ever so little, of carpet, to put down by the bed, that your feet need not feel this cold floor; and a pretty cap, besides coal, brute upon him. Nothing could be plainer than the tea and sugar, and such nice, comfortable things. But never mind," and she sprang to her feet, brushed back her brown curls, and drew on her neat little bonnet-" never mind, I'll may-be write a book one of these days, and that'll make you and me rich. And, dear mother, you shall ride in your own carriage, and may he those that scorn us now only because we are poor, may be thankful of our notice. A truce to romance." shegra vely continued: "stern reality tells me to go directly up to Madison Street, find Mr. Miner, give him those twenty dollars, take a receipt, and then go home and read and sing to my mother."

Hurriedly Eva passed from her house along the narrow streets diverging into pleasant width and palace-lined splendor. The houses of greatness and wealth glittered in their marble beauty under the golden sunlight. Up broad steps, through portals carved and shining, passed the timid steps of Eva Sterne.

At first the pompous servant smiled contemp tuous denial; but 'after a moment, perhaps softened by her childish simplicity and winning blue eyes, he deemed it best not to deny her urgency -and she entered this palace of a rich man's

Softly her feet sank in the luxurious hall carpet. Statuary in bronze and marble lined all the way to the staircase. The splendor of the room into which she was ushered seemed to her inexperienced sight too beautiful for actual use, and he who came in, with his kindly glance and handsome face, was the noblest perfection of manhood she had ever seen.

"Well, young lady," he said, blandly smiling to whom am 1 indebted for this pleasure ?"

"My father, sir, died in your debt," said Eva, blushing, speaking very softly. "By the strictest economy and very hard work, we, my mother and I, have been able to pay all his creditors but vourself. If you will be kind enough to receive sorry they must be small, sir-we can, in the course of a few years, liquidate the debt, and then—we shall have fulfilled my father's dying wish, that every stain might be wiped from his honor."/ She paused a moment, and said again falteringly, "My father was very unfortunate, sir, and broken in health for many years; but, sir, he would have paid the last cent if it had left him a beggar."

Mr. Miner sat awhile thoughtfully, his dark eye fastened upon the gentle face before him. After The pleasure of the day, and the gratification of a moment of silence, he raised his head, threw back the mass of curling hair that shadowed his handsome brow, and said,

death. He was a fine fellow-a fine fellow," he added, musingly; "but my dear young lady have you the means-do you not embarrass yourself by making these payments ?"?

Eva blushed again, and looking up ingeniously replied.

"I am obliged to work, sir; but no labor would be too arduous that might save the memory of such a father from disgrace."

This she speke with deep emotion. The rich man turned with a choking in his throat, and tears glistened on his lashes. Eva timidly held out the two gold pieces: he took them; and bidding her stay a moment, hastily left the room. Almost instantly returning, he handed her

sealed note saying, "There is the receipt, young lady, and allow ne to add, that the mother of such a child must be a happy woman. The whole debt, I find, is \$975. You will see by my note what arrange. ments I have made, and I hope they will be satis-

Eva left him with a lighter heart, and a burning cheek at his praise. His manner was so gen. tle, so fatherly, that she felt he would not impose hard conditions, and it would be a pleasure to pay one so kind and forbearing.

At last she got home, and breathlessly sitting at her mother's feet, she opened the letter. Wonder of wonders a bank note inclosed. She held it without speaking or looking at its value. "Read it," she said, after a moment's bewil-

derment, placing the letter in her mother's hand -" here are fifty dollars; what can it mean ?" "This," said the sick woman, bursting into tears, "'tis a receipt in full, releasing you from the payment of your father's debt. Kind, generous man-Heaven will bless him, God will shower mercies upon him. From a grateful heart I call upon the Father to reward him for this act

of kindness. Oh! what shall we say, what shall

we do to thank him ?" "Mother," said Eva, smiling through her tears. "I felt as if he were an angel of goodness. Oh! they do wrong who say that all who are wealthy have hard hearts. Mother, can it be possible we are so rich? I wish he knew how happy he has made us, how much we will love and reverence him whenever we think or speak of him, or even hear him spoken of."

"He has bound two hearts to him forever,' murmured the mother.

"Yes, dear Mr. Miner! little he thought how many comforts we wanted. Now we need not stint the fire; we may buy coal, and have a cheerful blaze, please God. And the tea, the strip of carpet, the sugar, the little luxuries for you, dear mother; and the time, and a very few books for

myself. I declare, I'm so thankful, I feel as if I

love him as long as we live."

That evening the grate, heaped with Lehigh, gave the little room an air of ruddy comfort. Eva sat near, her curls bound softly back from her pure forehead, inditing a touching letter to their benefactor. Her mother's face, lighted with the loss of cankering care, shone with a placid smile, and her every thought was a prayer calling down blessings upon the rich good man. In another room, far different from the widow's

home, but also bright with the blaze of a genial fire, whose red light made richer the polish of costly furniture, sat the noble merchant. " Pa, what makes you look so happy ?" asked

over his brow. "Do I look happy, Lina ?"

"Yes, and you keep shutting your eyes and smiling-so," and her bright face reflected his own. "I think you've had something very nice to-day; what was it ?" "Does my little daughter really want to know

what has made her father so happy ! Here is the heart of my beautiful flower? Mast I give my Bible; let her turn to Acts xx. 35, and read

The beautiful child turned reverently the pages of the holy book, and as she read she looked up

"And to remember the words of the Lord Jesus, how he said, it is more blessed to give

than to receive." "Ah! I knew," she said, laying her rosy cheek upon his hand; "you have been giving something to some poor beggar, as you did last week, and he thanked you, and sail God bless

you,' and that is what makes you so happy." Lina read a confirmation in her father's smile but he said nothing, only kept repeating to himself the words of the Lord Jesus, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

THE NEAPOLITAN WOMEN.

A carriage in the streets, a box at San Carlos,

are the two things which every lady must have in Naples, and which are enough to make her perfectly happy. How some of the ladies get their fine clothes and their tickets, and carriage for the theatre, with their small incomes, would frequently be a mystery, were it not well knows that husbands permit their wives to accept such indulgences from their male acquaintance, c lovers, when they are either unwilling or unables to pay for them themselves. When a girl is no married at thirteen or fourteen years of age. which now happens less frequently than formerly, she rarely fails to have a lover, when, in Northern countries, she would be considered still child; and the tender interest of such a connexion entirely engrosses her young mind, and all thought of further education is at an end, at the very time when its influence is most required. After marriage, no idea of rendering home comfortable or agreeable to their husbands ever enters the minds of the women; they seem rarely to have a sense that any duties are attached to the union they have formed. Utterly ignorant of domestic concerns, as well as of the affairs of life, the young wife too often finds that her influence over the affection, of her bushand is o short duration. It rarely survives the birth of her first child. Neglected and betrayed, and with at out principles to direct her course, or check the flery passions of her nature, it can scarcely be's wondered at, that a young creature, under such circumstances, listens to the advances of the first lover that pleases her fancy; and the solid hanpiness of her life is destroyed for ever. Her mind, engrossed by passion, her children, if she has the misfortune to have a family, are neglected who, the confidante of her mistress's shame, however abandoned or dishonest she may be, can neither be reproved nor dismissed; the household falls into disorder, and by degrees, the woman thus lost advances in years, she becomes callous to the stings of conscience, or the language of reproach, and pursues her course without scruple or shame.

From the cradle to the grave, the Neapolflan women may be said to think of no to-morrow. some momentary passion, are their sole pursuits. Their modes of thinking are totally different from the virtuous females of Northern countries; and "I remember your father well; I regretted his yielding to the influence of every transitory impulse, which with them is a passion, they are utterly ignorant of all those feelings of delicacy and scruples of innocence and shame, which spring from righteous principles and native modesty. Even the chaste are without those sentiments of truth and dignified virtue which awaken respect. The injured wife will breathe her sorrows to her washer roman or her cook, with the same trusting confidence that she relates them to her friends; for though their position may be different, education has made little distinction between her and her menials. Though decked in fine clothes, and able, perhaps, to sing or play, it is too often the case that she remains as essentially vulgar in mind and conduct as the washerwoman she chooses as her comdanis. Divorce being impossible, husbands, toware th own honor, are externally polite; and with a sanction, society receives the most com women, without questioning the character who has not too openly infringed its laws. vice glides on unpunished and unshrinkly old age, when-if remorse is at length awake by superstition—it benefits no other human but the priests, from whom it seeks to consolation and absolution.

> East Indian Juoquest.
> her "Second Journey Round the World," greet the following description of certain unex able feats of jugglery witnessed by her whilst she was sojourning in the East Indies -4 At the-close of the entertainment, the performance of Hercules was really carious in its way. peared with nothing on but a pair of and a cord was passed around his neck, a this his hands and arms were so firmly tied behind him that he could not make the movement. He came to us to have the examined, and then he crept under a high covered basket, beneath which various covered basket, beneath which various gaments were placed; and after the lapse of a few minutes the basket was lifted up, and the Hercules made his appearance completely clethed in them. Then he crept again under the basket, and came out without them, but holding the cond with all its knots firmly in his hands, and so farth. All this would, of course, have been nothing in a theatre, where assistance might have been given him, but this was in a meadow, where no assistance was possible. One of the sent offered him twenty five rup at for his tery but he declined the offer."

DEATH .- Chaucer's picture of him, to an man meeting the three brothers who in the madness, have gone forth to seek and kill Des and who sends them on errands which end in th death of all three (" they bear no more of his ought to go right back and tell him that we shall but it is Death they have encountered"), is most powerful of all. Bentley's Miscell

THE BIRTH OF THE YEAR.

BY PREDERICK TENNYSON

Let us speak low, the infant is asleep. The frosty hills grow sharp, the day is near, And Phosphor with his taper comes to peep Into the cradle of the new-born year; Hush! the infant is asleep; Menarch of the Day and Night, Whisper, yet it is not light, The infant is asleep.

Those arms shall crush great serpents ere to-morrow His closed eye shall wake to laugh and weep; His lips shall curl with mirth, and writhe with sorrow And charm up Truth and Beauty from the deep: Softly-softly, let us keep Our vigils ; visions cross his rest, Prophetic pulses stir his breast,

Although he be asleep. Now, Life and Death arm'd in his presence wait, Genii with lamps are standing at the door; Oh! he shall sing sweet songs, he shall relate Wonder, and glory, and hopes untold before. Into his ears, of old sublime

Let the youngest born of Time Hear music in his sleep. Onickly he shall awake, the East is bright, And the hot glow of the unrisen sun Hath kissed his brow with promise of its light His cheek is red with victory to be won. Quickly shall our King awake, Strong as giants, and arise :

Sager than the old and wise

Oh! sing that he may wake:

The Infant shall awake

His childhood shall be froward, wild, and thwart; His gladness fitful, and his angers blind ; But tender spirits shall o'ertake his heart-Eweet tears and golden moments, bland and kind He shall give delight and take, Charm, enchant, dismay, and soothe; Raise the dead, and touch with youth ;

Where the sword to gird upon his thigh ? Where is his armor, and his laurel crown ? For he shall be a conqueror ere he die, And win him kingdoms wider than his own : Like the earthquake he shall shake Cities down, and waste like fire: Then build them stronger, pile them higher, When he shall awake

In the dark spheres of his unclosed eyes The sheeted lightnings lie, and clouded stars, That shall glance softly, as in summer skies, Or stream o'er thirsty deserts, winged with wars For in the pauses of dread hours He shall fling his armor off,

And like a reveller sing and laugh, And dance in la wers. Oftimes in his Midsummer he shall turn To look on the dead blooms with weeping eyes : O'er ashes of frail beauty stand and mourn And kiss the bier of stricken Hope with sighs. Ofttimes like light of onward seas. He shall hail great days to come, Or hear the first dread note of doom

Like torrents on the breeze

His manhood shall be blissful and sublime With stormy sorrows, and severest pleasures, And his crown'd age upon the top of Time Shall throne him great in glories, rich in treasures The sun is up, the day is breaking, Sing ye sweetly, draw anear, Immortal be the new-born year, And blessed be its waking.

Pictures of Life.

A LOW MARRIAGE.

BY MISS DINAH MARIA MULOCK,

IN THREE CHAPTERS .- CHAPTER III.

For an hour she lay on the schoolhouse floor. quite rigid. We thought she would never wake again. When she did, and we slowly made her understand that things were not as she feared, she seemed hardly able to take in the consola-

"My bonnet, Martha, my bonnet. I must go to him." But she could not even stand.

I sent for my father. He came, bringing with him Dr. Hall, who had just left Mr. Rochdale. Our doctor was a good man, whom every body trusted. At sight of him, Mrs. Rochdale sat up and listened-we all listened; no attempt at cold

or polite disguises now-to his account of the accident. It was a simple fracture, curable by a few weeks of perfect quiet and care.

"Above all, my dear madam, quiet,"-for the doctor had seen Mrs. Rochdale's nervous fastening of her cloak, and her quick glance at the door. "I would not answer for the results of even ten minutes' mental agitation."

Mrs. Rochdale comprehended. A spasm, sharp and keen, crossed the unhappy mother's face. With a momentary pride she drew back.

"I assure you, Dr. Hall, I had no-that is,

have already changed my intention." Then she leaned back, closed her eyes and her quivering mouth-first-fast !- folded quietly her useless hands; and seemed as if trying to commit her son, patiently and unrepining, into the of the only Healer,-He "who woundeth, His hands make whole."

Mast she asked suddenly, "Who is with His wife." said Dr. Hall, without hesitation

e is a good tender nurse; and he is fond of

Mrs. Rochdale was silent. cortly afterwards she went home in Dr. Hall's carriage; and by her own wish I left her there

After that, I saw her twice a-day for five daysbringing regular information from my father of Mr. Rochdale, and hearing the further report. never missed, which came through Dr. Hall. It was almost always favorable; yet the agony of that calmost" seemed to stretch the mother's popular of endurance to their utmost limit-at times her face, in its stolid fixed quietness, had an expression half-insane.

Late in the afternoon of the sixth day-it was a rainy December Sunday, when scarcely any one thought of stirring out but me-I was just considering whether it was not time to go to Mrs. Rochdale's, when some person, hooded and cloaked, came up the path to our door. It was

"Martha, I want you. No; I'll not come in." Yet she leaned a minute against the dripping

veranda, pale and breathless. "Are you afraid of taking a walk with me-a long walk ? No? Then put on your shawl and

Though this was all she said, and I made no attempt to question her further, still I knew as well as if she had told me where she was going. went through miry lanes, and soaking woods where the partialges started, whirring up, across sunk fences, and under gloomy fir plantations, till at last we came out opposite the manor-house. It looked just the same as in old times, save that there were no peacocks on the terrace, and the

ed or noticed them. Martha, do you see that light in my window ! my poor boy!"

She gasped, struggled for breath, leaned on my arm a minute, and then went steadily up, and

rang the hall-hell "I believe there is a new servant; he may not know you, Mrs. Rochdale," I said, to prepare

But she needed no preparation. She asked in the quietest way-as if paying an ordinary callfor "Mrs. Lemuel Rochdale."

"Mistress is gone to lie down, ma'am. Master was worse, and she was up all night with him. But he is better again to day, thank the

Lord ?" The man seemed really affected, as though both "master" and "mistress" were served with

truer than lip service. "I will wait to see Mrs. Lemuel," said Mrs.

Rochdale, walking right into the library. The man followed, asking respectfully what name he should say.

" Merely a lady."

We waited about a quarter of an hour. Then Mrs. Lemuel appeared -- somewhat fluttered. looking, in spite of her handsome dress, a great deal shyer and more modest than the girl Nancy

"I beg pardon, ma'am, for keeping you waiting; I was with my husband. Perhaps you're a stranger, and don't know how ill be has been. I beg your pardon."

Mrs. Rochdale put back her veil, and Mrs. Lemuel seemed as if, in common phrase, she could have " dropped through the floor."

"I dare say you are surprised to see me here," the elder lady began; " still, you will well imagine, a mother-" She broke down. It was some moments before she could command herself to say, in broken accents, "I want to seemy son."

"That you shall, with pleasure, Mrs. Rochdale," said Nancy, earnestly. "I thought once of sending for you; but-"

The other made some gesture to indicate that she was not equal to conversation, and hastily moved up stairs-Nancy following. At the chamber door, however, Nancy interrupted

"Stop one minute, please. He has been so very ill; do let me tell him first, just to prepare-"

"He is my son-my own son. You need not be atraid." said Mrs. Rochdale, in tones of which I know not whether bitterness or keen anguish was uppermost. She pushed by the wife, and

We heard a faint cry, "Oh, mother, my dear mother," and a loud sob-that was all.

Mrs. Lemuel shut the door, and sat down on the floor outside, in tears. I forgot she had been Nancy Hine, and wept with her.

It was a long time before Mrs. Rochdale came out of her son's room. No one interrupted them, not even the wife. Mrs. Lemuel kept restlessly moving about the house-sometimes sitting down to talk familiarly with me, then recollecting herself and resuming her dignity. She was much improved. Her manners and her mode of speaking had become more refined. It was evident too, that her mind had been a good deal cultivated, and that report had not lied when it avouched, sarcastically, that the squire had left off educating his dogs, and taken to educating his wife. If so, she certainly did her master credit. But Nancy Hine was always considered a " bright" girl.

mality of manner to confirm the obvious fact of innate "ladyhood." But there was nothing coarse or repulsive about her-nothing that would strike one as springing from that internal and ineradicable "vulgarity," which, being in the nature as much as in the bringing-up, no education or external refinement of manner can ever wholly conceal.

I have seen more than one "lady," of undeniable birth and rearing, who was a great deal more "vulgar" than Mrs. Lemuel Rochdale.

We were sitting by the dining-room fire. Servants came, doing the day's mechanical service, and brought in the tray.

Mrs. Lemuel began to fidget about.

"Do you think, Miss Martha, she will stay and take some suppor? Would she like to remain the night here? Ought I not to order a room to be got ready ?"

But I could not answer for any of Mrs. Rochdale's movements.

In process of time she came down, looking calm and happy-oh, inconceivably happy !scarcely happier, I doubt, even when twentyseven years ago, she had received her new-born son into her bosom-her son, now born again to her in reconciliation and love. She even said, with a gentle smile, to her son's wife :

"I think he wants you. Suppose you were to go up stairs ?"

Nancy fled like lightning.

"He says," murmured Mrs. Rochdale, looking at the fire, "that she has been a good wife to him."

"She is much improved in many ways,"

"Most likely. My son's wife could not fail of that," returned Mrs. Rochdale, with a certain air that forbade all further criticism on Nancy. She evidently was to be viewed entirely as "my son's wife." Mrs. Lemuel returned. She looked as i

she had been crying. Her manner towards her mother-in-law was a mixture of gratitude and

"My husband says, since you will not stay the night, he hopes you will take supper here, and return in the carriage."

"Thank you; certainly."

And Mrs. Rochdale sat down-unwittingly, perhaps-in her own familiar chair, by the bright hearth. Several times she sighed; but the happy look never altered. And now, wholly and forever, passed away that sorrowful look of seeking for something never found. It was found.

I think a mother, entirely and eternally sure of her son's perfect reverence and love, need not be lealous of any other lover, not even for a wife. There is, in every good man's heart, a sublime strength and purity of attachment, which he never does feel, never can feel, for any woman on earth except his mother.

Supper was served; Mrs. Lemuel half-advanced to her usual place, then drew back, with a deprecating glance.

But Mrs. Rochdale quietly seated herself in the guest's seat at the side, leaving her son's wife to take the position of mistress and hostess at the head of the hoard

of regret and humiliation at seeing my dear, nay, noble Mrs. Rochdale, sitting at the same table the comment remained. with Nancy Hine.

After that Sunday, the mother went every day to see her son. This event was the talk of the whole village : some worthy souls were glad ; but swans now never came near the house-no one I think the generality were rather shocked at the reconciliation. They " always thought Mrs. all about it,-for every body knew every thing in Rochdale had more spirit;" "wondered she our village,-never vouchsafed the slightest hint



ALFRED TENNYSON, THE POET.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.

it was only on account of his illness." "She Nevertheless the difficulty increased daily, esmight choose to be 'on terms' with her son, but | pecially as the squire's mother had been long the it was quite impossible she could ever take up with Nancy Hine."

muel Rochdale and "Nancy Hine." I have stated my creed, as it was Mrs. Rochdale's, that lowness of birth does not necessarily anxious to raise herself, and glad enough to do cate handwriting I knew so well. The strong she was a virtuous and not unscrupulous girl, to break. and I firmly believe she loved him. Once married, she tried to raise herself so as to be worthy of her station; to keep and to deserve her husband's affection. That which would have made Awkward she was still-large and gauche and a woman of meaner nature insufferably proud, she called, in a clear voice, "Martha!" and I underbred-wanting in that simple self-posses. only made Nancy humble. Not that she abated found her standing by the mirror smiling. "Marsion which needs no advantage of dress or for- one jot of her self-respect-for she was a high- tha, 1 am going to a wedding !" see that the truest self-respect lies, not in exacting honor which is undeserved, but in striving to attain that worth which receives honor and ob-

servance as its rightful due. From this quality in her probably grew the undoubted fact of her great influence over her husband. Also because, to tell the truth-(1 would not for worlds Mrs. Rochdale should read this page)-Nancy was of a stronger nature than he, who was mild-tempered, lazy and kind, and it was easier to him to be ruled than to rule, provided he knew nothing about it. This was why the gentle Celandine could not retain the love which Daniel Hine's energetic daughter won and was never likely to lose.

Mrs. Rochdale said to me, when for some weeks she had observed narrowly the ways of her son's household, "I think he is not unhappy. It might have been worse."

Thenceforward the gentry around Thorpe were shocked and "really quite amazed" every week of their lives. First, that poor Mr. Rochdale, looking very ill, but thoroughly content, was seen driving out with his mother by his side, and his wife, in her most objectionable and tasteless bonnet, sitting opposite. Second, that the two ladies, elder and younger, were several times seen driving out together, -only they two, alone! Thorpe could scarcely believe this, even on the evidence of its own eyes. Thirdly, that on Christmas Day Mrs. Rochdale was observed in her old place in the manor-house pew; and when her son and his wife came in, she actually

After that every body gave up the relenting

mother-in-law as a lost woman! Three months slipped away. It was the sea son when most of our county families were in town. When they gradually returned, the astounding truth was revealed concerning Mrs. Rochdale and her son. Some were greatly scandalised, some pitied the weakness of mothers, but thought that as she was now growing old, forgiveness was excusable.

"But of course she can never expect us to visit Mrs. Lemnel ?" "I am afraid not," was the rector's wife's mild remark. "Mrs. Rochdale is unlike most ladies:

she is not only a gentlewoman, but a Christian." Yet it was observable that the tide of feeling against the squire's "low" wife ebbed day by day. First, some kindly stranger noticed publicly that she was "extremely good-looking;" to confirm which, by some lucky chance, poor Nancy grew much thinner, probably with the daily walks

to and from Mrs. Rochdale's residence. Wild reports flew abroad that the squire's mother. without doubt one of the most accomplished and well-read women of her generation, was actually engaged in "improving the mind of her daugh-That some strong influence was at work became evident in the daily change creeping over Mrs.

Lemuel. Her manners grew quieter, gentler; her voice took a softer tone; even her attire. down, or rather up, to the much-abused bonnets, was subdued to colors suitable for her large and showy person. One day a second stranger actu-Perhaps it was only I who felt a choking pang ally asked "who was that distingue looking woman !" and was coughed down. But the effect of

> Gradually the point at issue slightly changed, and the question became :

"I wonder whether Mrs. Rochdale expects vs

But Mrs. Rochdale, though of course she knew could have let herself down." "But of course one way or other as to her expectations.

object of universal respect and attention from her neighbors. The question, "To visit or not to In that last sentiment I agreed. But then the visit?" was mooted and canvassed far and wide. gossips did not know that there was a great and Mrs. Rechdale's example was strong; yet the a daily-increasing difference between Mrs. Le- "county people" had the prejudices of their class, and most of them had warmly regarded poor Celandine Childe.

I have hitherto not said a word of Miss Childe. constitute a low marriage. Also, that popular She was still abroad. But though Mrs. Rochdale opinion was rather unjust to the baker's daugh- rarely alluded to her, I often noticed how her ter. Doubtless she was a clever, ambitious girl, eyes would brighten at sight of letters in the deliso by marrying the squire. But I believe that attachment between these two nothing had power

One day she sat poring long over one of Celandine's letters, and many times took off her glasses -alas! as I said, Mrs. Rochdale was an old lady now-to wipe the dews from them. At length

"Miss Childe's. She is to be married next

"To whom ?" I cried, in unfeigned astonish-

"Do you remember Mr. Sinclair ?"

"I did. He was the rector of Ashen Dale. One of the many suitors whom, years ago, popular report had given to Miss Childe."

"Was that really the case, Mrs. Rochdale?" "Yes. Afterwards he became, and has been ever since, her truest, tenderest, most faithful

Mrs. Rochdale sat down, still smiling, but sighing also. I, too, felt a certain pang, for which I blamed myself the moment after, to think that love can ever die and be buried. Yet surely the Maker of the human heart knows it best. One thing I know, and perhaps it would account for a great deal, that the Lemuel of Celandine's love was not, never had been, the real Lemuel Rochdale, Still-

Something in my looks betrayed me; for Mes. Rochdale, turning round, said, decisively : "Martha, I am very glad of this marriage, deeply and entirely glad. She will be happy-

my poer Celandine !" And happy she always has been, I believe. After Mrs. Rochdale's return from the wedding, she one day sent for me.

"Martha."-and an amused smile about her mouth reminded me of our lady of the manor in her young days-" I am going to astonish the village. I intend giving a dinner-party. Will

you write the invitations ?" They were, without exception, to the "best" families of our neighborhood. Literally the best -the worthiest; people, like Mrs. Rochdale herself, to whom "position" was a mere clothing, used or not used, never concealing, or meant to conceal, the honest form beneath, the common humanity that we all owe alike to father Adam and mother Eve. People who had no need to stickle for the rank that was their birthright, the honor that was their due; whose blood was so thoroughly "gentle," that it inclined them to gentle manners and gentle deeds. Of such-and there are not a few throughout our English land

-of such are the true aristocracy. All Thorpe was on the qui rive respecting this wonderful dinner-party, for hitherto-gossip said because she could of course have no gentleman at the head of her table-Mrs. Rochdale had abstained from anything of the kind. Now, would her son really take his rightful place at the entertainment? and if so, what was to be done with his wife? Could our "best" families, much as they esteemed Mrs. Rochdale, ever under any possible circumstances be expected to meet the former Nancy Hine ?

I need not say how the whole question served for a week's wonder; and how everybody knew every other body's thoughts and intentions a great deal better than "other bodies" themselves. Half the village was out at door or window, when, on this memorable afternoon, the several carriages were seen driving up to Mrs. Rochdale's house.

Within, we were quiet enough. She had few preparations-she always lived in simple elegance. Even on this grand occasion she only gave what cheer her means could afford-nothing more .-Show was needless, for every guest was not a mere acquaintance, but a friend.

Dressed richly, and with special care .-- how well I remembered, that is, if I had dared to remember, another similar toilette !- Mrs. Rochdale sat in her chamber. Not until the visitors were all assembled, did she descend to the draw-

Entering there-she did not enter alone; on her arm was a lady, about thirty; large and handsome in figure; plainly, but most becomingly attired; a lady to whose manners or appear ance none could have taken the slightest excep. tion, and on whom any stranger's most likely comment would have been-" What a fine-look. ing woman! but so quiet!"

This lady Mrs. Rochdale at once presented to the guests, with a simple, unimpressive quietness, which was the most impressive effect she could

"My daughter, Mrs. Lemuel Rochdale." In a week "every body" visited at the manor-

Perhaps I ought to end this history by describing the elder and younger Mrs. Rochdale as ference of education, habits, character, was too great ever to be wholly removed. But the mother and daughter-in law maintain a sociable inbased en one safe point of union, where the strongest attachment of both converges and mingles. Perhaps, as those blest with superabundance of faithful love often end by deserving it, Mr. Rochdale may grow worthy, not only of his wife, but of his mother, in time.

Mrs. Rochdale is quite an old lady now. You rarely meet her beyond the lane where her small house stands; which she occupies still, and obstinately refuses to leave. But, meeting her, you could not help turning back for another glance at her slow, stately walk, and her ineffably beautiful smile. A smile which, to a certainty, would rest on the gentleman upon whose arm she always leans, and whose horse is seen daily at her gate, with a persistency equal to that of a young man going a-courting. For people say in our village that the squire, with all his known affection for his good wife, is as attentive as any lover to his beloved old mother, who has been such a devoted mother to him.

One want exists at the manor-house-there are no children. For some things this is as well; and yet I know not. However, so it is; and since it is, it must be right to be. When this generation dies out, probably the next will altogether have forgotten the fact that the last Mr. Rochdale made what society ignominiously terms "A Low Marriage."

A PEEP INTO THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

The Bank of England must be seen on the inside as well as out, and to get into the interior of this remarkable building, to observe the operations of an institution that exerts more moral and political power than any sovereign in Europe, you must have an order from the Governor of the Bank. The building occupies an irregular area of eight acres of ground-an edifice of no architeetural beauty, with not one window toward the street, being lighted altogether from the roof of the enclosed areas.

I was led, on presenting my card of admission, into a private room, where, after a delay of a few moments, a messenger came and conducted me through the mighty and mysterious building. Down we went into a room where the notes of the Bank received the day before were now examined, compared with the entries in the books, and away. The Bank of England nev the same note a second time. It receives, in the ordinary course of business, about £800,000, or \$4,000,000, daily in notes; these are put up into parcels according to their denomination, boxed up with the date of their reception, and are kept ten years; at the expiration of which period they are taken out and ground up in the mill which I saw running, and made again into paper. If, in the course of those ten years, any dispute in business, or law suit, should arise concerning the payment of any note, the Bank can produce the identical hill.

To meet the demand for notes so constantly used up, the Bank has its own papermakers, its own printers, its own engravers, all at work under the same roof, and it even makes the machinery complicated but beautiful operation is a register, extending from the printing office to the banking cannot manufacture a single sheet of blank notes that is not recorded in the bank.

On the same principle of exactness, a shaft is necting a clock in sixteen business wings of the establishment, and regulating them with such room was a machine, exceedingly simple, for detecting light gold coins. A row of them dropped one by one upon a spring scale. If the piece of to a certain height, and the coin slid off upon the a little higher and the coin alld off upon the other side. I asked the weigher what was the average number of light coins that came into his hands, and, strangely enough, he said it was a Times. question he was not allowed to answer!

The next room I entered was that in which the notes are deposited which are ready for issue. "We have thirty-two millions of pounds sterling in this room," the officer remarked to me : "will von take a little of it?" I told him it would be vastly agreeable, and he handed me a million sterling (five millions of dollars), which I received with many thanks for his liberality, but he insisted on my depositing it with him again, as it would be hardly safe to carry so much money into the street. I very much fear that I shall never see that money again. In the vault beneath the door was a director and the cashier counting the bags of gold, which men were pitching down to them, each bag containing a thousand pounds sterling, just from the mint. This world of money seemed to realise the fables impressions of the magnitude of the business done here, and the extent of the relations of this one institution to the commerce of the world.

THE RUSSIAN BED-BUGS .- According to his story, he purchased a certain powder, which was sovereign in such cases, with which he nightly drew a line of circumvallation round his bed, and for two nights had a mischievous pleasure in watching the enemy coming up in platoons to the edge of the magic circle, but retiring precipitately the moment they smelt the deadly drug. On the third, however, what was his horror to see one little Cossack, more agile or more sagacious than the rest, clear his vaunted entrenchment at a bound, when, ho! the "whole camp, pioneers and all," followed, and our friend had nothing left to do but gather his blanket about his head, after the manner of Cæsar, and submit with resignation to his fate .- Murphy's Russia.

SHOWERS OF FISH.

On the night of the 19th and 20th of June.

698, when the summit of a volcano north of

Chimborazo, on the Andes, fell in, the surround-

ing country, to an extent of forty-three square

miles, was found strewed with fish; a similar

event having occurred seven years before, after

the explosion of the volcane of Imbabara. In

1666, a grass-field, in the parish of Stanstead,

near Maidstone, in Kent, was found covered over

with fish, of which about a bushel were collect-

ed. There are no rivers or fish-ponds in the

neighborhood, and the place is distant from the

sea. The fish were about the size of a man's

little finger, were like sprats or whitings, and

were supposed to have fallen from a black cloud

then passing over the country, there having henceforward united in the closest sympathy and | been a heavy fall of rain at the time. In 1825, a tenderest affection. It was not so; it would shower of herrings is said to have taken place have been unnatural, nay, impossible. The dif- near Loch Leven, in Kinross-shire; the wind blew from the Forth at the time, and probably carried the fish from the sea across Fife to the place where they were found. In 1828 a similar tercourse, even a certain amount of kindly regard, fall of fish occurred in Ross-shire, three miles from the Firth of Tain. On the 9th of March, 1830, numbers of small herrings were found scattered over the fields in the island of Ulva, in Argyleshire, after a heavy rain. On the 80th of June, 1841, a fish measuring ten inches in length, with others of a smaller size, fell at Boston (Eng.); and during a thunder-storm, on the 8th of July, in the same year, fish and ice fell together at Derby. A similar occurrence once happened in the neighborhood of Paris, when, after a violent storm over night, the streets were at dawn covered with fish. It was found that a fish-pond in the neighborhood had been blown dry. About 1830, fish fell near Dunkeld, in Perthahire; and the same thing happened some wayvfrom Logieralt, on the Tay, where numbers of parr, about two inches long, were picked up on an elevated spot, distant from any lake or river .-The falls of fish recorded as having occurred in India, have been more frequent and remarkable than those made mention of at home. Major Herriot, in his "Struggles through Life," speaks of a shower of fish as having been experienced during a storm in the Madras presidency by the troops on their march. In July, 1824, fish fell at Meerut, on the men of His Majesty's 14th, the put at drill, and were caught in numbers. In July, 1826, live fish were seen to fall on the grass, at Moradabad, during a storm .-They were of the common cyprings, so prevalent in our Indian waters. On the 19th of Feb. ruary, 1880, at noon, a heavy fall of fish occurred at the Nokulhatty Factory, in the Dacca zillah; depositions on the subject were obtained from nine different parties. The fish were all dead; most of them were large; some were fresh, others rotten and mutilated. They were seen at first in the sky, like a flock of birds descending rapidly to the ground. There was rain drizaling at the time, but no storm. On the 16th and 17th of May, 1838, a fall of fish occurred in the zillah of Futtehpoor, about three miles north of the Jumna, aiter a vielent storm of wind and rain. The fish were from three pounds to a pound and a half in weight-of the same species as these found in the tanks in the neighborhood. They were all dead and dry. A fall of fish occurred at Allahabad, during a storm, in May, 1835; they were of the chowla species; and were found dead and dry after the storm had passed over the district. On the 20th of September, 1839, after a smart shower of rain, a quantity of live fish, about three inches in length, and all of the same kind, fell on the Sunderbunds, about twenty miles south of Calcutta. On this occasion it was remarked that the fish did not fall here and there irregularly over the ground, but in a continuous straight line, not more than a span in breadth. The vast multitudes of fish with which the low grounds round Bombay are covered, about a week or ten days after the first burst of the monsoon, appear to be derived from the adjoining pools or rivulets, and not to descend from the sky. They are not, as far as I know, found in the higher parts of the island. I have never seen them, though I have watched carefully in casks for collecting water from the roofs of buildings, or heard of them on the decks or awnings of vessels in the harbor, where they must have appeared, had they descended from by which the most of its own work is done. A the sky. One of the most remarkable phengmens of this kind occurred during a tremen deluge of rain, in Kattywar, on the 25th of July, offices, which marks every sheet of paper that is 1850, when the ground around Rajkote was struck off from the press, so that the printers found literally covered with fish; some of them were found on the top of haystacks, where probably they had been drifted by the storm. In the course of twenty-four successive hours, made to pass from one apartment to another, con- twenty-seven inches of rain fell; thirty-five fell in twenty-six hours; seven inches within one hour and a half being the heaviest fall on record. precision that the whole of them are always At Poonah, on the 3d of August, 1852, after a pointing to the same second of time. In another very heavy fall of rain muititudes of fish were caught on the ground in the cantonments, full half a mile from the nearest stream. If showers of fish are to be explained on the assumption gold was of the standard weight, the scale rose that they are carried up by squalls or violent winds, from rivers or spaces of water not far side of the box; if less than the standard, it rose | away from where they fall, it would be nothing wonderful were they seen to descend from the air during the furious squalls which occasionally occur in June .- Doctor Buist, in Bombey

THE ORIGIN OF PANTALOONS .- This tight fitting garment was once part of the official costume of the great standard-bearer of the Venetian Republic. He carried on his banner the lion of St. Mark, and he was the Piantalcone, or Planter of the Lion, around whose glorious flag and tightly encased legs the battle ever raged with greatest fury, and where victory was most hotly contended for. The parti-colored legs of the tall Plantaleone were the rallying points of the Venetia Where his thighs were upright, the banner was sure to be floating in defiance or triumph over them; and Venice may be said to have stood upon the legs of her Pantaloons. He who ence saved States was subsequently represented as the most thoroughly battered imbecile of a pantomime. But therein was a political revenge. Harlequin, Clown, and Columbine, represent of Eastern wealth, and gave me new and strong different States of Italy, whose delight it was to pillory Venice by beating her nightly under the guise of the old buffoon, "Signor Pantaloon." The dress has survived the memory of this fact, though the dress, too, is almost obsolete .--

How to FRIGHTEN Dogs .- With reference to the device adopted by Ulysses to frighten the dogs of Ithaca, and which is said to be still in use in Greece and Albania, I may state that I have seen a Malay at Singapore squat down with his back towards a strange dog, and look at him from between his legs. In this instance the experiment proved successful, as the brute scampered off in a fright, looking back now and then to see what sort of a monster it was which carried his head in that unwonted place. But I have heard that once a Malay, playing the trick before an English bull-dog, was seized held of in that part of him which was presented conspicuously to " bully."-Notes and Queries.

NEWS ITEMS.

SHARSPRANE scholars and critics will learn with pleasure (says the Athenseum) that a few sparkies of light are thrown upon the family and connexions of the poet by Mr. Lemon's volume of "Calendars of the State Papers," which is now on the eye of publication. By itself the new information does not amount to a very great deal, but it is by whithing together the disjointed from but it is by putting together the disjointed frag-ments turned up by the labors of antiquaries that we grow at length into a kind of knowledge of the home in which the poet was born, and of the men

AT Preston, Minnesota, on the 14th ultimo, there was snow on the ground to the depth of three feet, and the mercury in the thermometer indicated thirty-two degrees below zero.

Suppragal AT THE SOUTH.—A bill has passed

the Legislature of South Carolina to amend the State Constitution, so as to require of every naturalized citizen two years' residence in the cedent to the exercise of the right of suffrage. The object of this move is to prevent election

Ma. McConsell, of Sangamon county, Ill., is the owner of 21,000 sheep, all of the choicest merinos. That is probably the largest flock in

Government is preparing a gigantic scheme of a socialist character-namely, taking the business of insurance in its own hands, (recompensing, of course, the existing offices, which would be abolished,) and making insurance compulsory on all Frenchmen and all residents in France By so doing, it would, it calculates, gain a large accession to public revenue, and at the same time, be able to make compensation to all suf ferers whatever from fire, hail, lightning, inunda-

HIRSUTE EXTRAVAGANCE .-- A ladies' hairowing to his present style of dressing ladies dresser in New York informs his patrons that the charge will be two dollars each time during the season, after the first of January, 1857. Brides in the fashion of Louis XIV., XV., &c.,

as heretofore, five dollars.

THERE hundred tons of tobacco were raised during the past season in Chemung Valley, New York. Pobacco is now extensively cultivated in

THE Baltimore American and the Cincinnat -two of the oldest and best sustained taken to the "cash plan."

High Paice of Fuel in Prairie Towns.—At Shullsburg, wood has been selling by the load lately at the rate of from \$10 to \$15 a cord, and difficult to get even at that price. Coal sells at 80 cents a bushel. Many a man, in the prairie villages of the West, pays more in a year for fuel than it costs him to "provision" his family .-Chicago Journal.

THE Vermont Black Hawk carmet for his owners, without leaving his stable, & sum rising \$47,000, and has given courage, grace, beauty, speed, and fire to some ten or twelve hundred colts.

GROUSE TAUGHT TO SPEAK .- An engineer of the name of Moffat, residing at Murlford, caught, some time ago, a young moorcock. He brought it up in a cage, and now it has reached the full maturity of its species, what is certainly strange, he succeeded in teaching it to speak. We are old it can chatter like a parrot. This is the first instance, we believe, on record, of grouse being capable of speech — Kilmarnoch Jour.

HONORABLE CONDUCT.—Dartmouth College has

recently refused to accept a donation of lands, bequeathed it in the West, because its acceptance would deprive a poor widow of the property, who would otherwise receive it.

RAILEGAD ACCIDENTS DURING 1856.—During

the year that has just closed there were 143 rail hundred and ninety-five persons were killed, and six hundred and twenty-nine wounded. In 1855 there were 142 such accidents, one hundred and sixteen persons being killed, and five hundred and thirty nine wounded. STEAMBOAT ACCIDENTS IN 1856.—In 1855 there

and twenty seven.

The winter in Europe has so far been very cold. Vast quantities of snow have fallen in Austria. first of December the roads cast of Vien na were impassable on account of the snow, and Vienna such vast masses of snow had accumulated in the streets that all locomotion was greatly impeded. In England we see that they had skating in the early part of December.

BLUNT, BUT TO THE PURPOSE .- The following notice is posted conspicuously in a publication office "down East:" "Shut this door, and soon as you have done talking on business serve your

nouth the same way."

DISCOVERY OF A BURIED CITY.—The London Atheneum announces the discovery of a buried Greek city in the Levant, by Mr. Newton, British Vice Consul at Cos. The Gordon steam frigate has been sent out, with the necessary apparatus for excavations, together with cameras and pho-

SINGULAR COINCIDENCE.—A late English paper states that at St. Hillier, in the island of Jersey, a baker named Abel, married the daughter of grocer named Cain, and the name of the magistrate who performed the marriage ceremony was Adam. The time of the wedding, we suppose,

How. Stephen R. Mallory, Dem., has been re-elected Senator from Florida, by the Legisla-ture of that State, for the term of four years, ending 1861.

STRACUSE, Dec. 30 .- The North American Convention to-day, adopted measures preliminary and looking to a re-union with the Ameri-Can party.

AMERICAN ENTERPRISE.—Mr. J. G. Gowan of

Boston, has received the contract from the Russian Government for raising the vessels sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol. He had five or six competitors, among them the Credit Mobilier of France, and yet the contract was awarded him at figures above all his competitors, from his well known reputation and success at Gibraltar, with the Missouri. He will commence operations in May next.

May next.

Boston, Dec. 29.—Mr. Tenny, warden of the Charlestown prison, was murdered this afternoon, by a prisoner, named Depatur. He had just been called home from a wedding tour on account of the murder of the Deputy, but a short time since. Subsequently, another convict in the same prison was found armed with an ugly-looking knife,

newly sharpened, and ready for murder.

A Posological Curiosity.—The Boston Traveller mentions having seen some apples of good size and flavor, and the flesh blood red, althou the skin was a bright yellow, showing no trace of the red underneath, which surprised every one who cut into the fruit. These apples came from Sattle Creek, Michigan. The tree is said to be productive, and well worthy of cultivation.

MR. ROBERT TATLOR, of Totness, England, is a made man. An old stone, tossing about his house for many years, has turned out to be a blue

A roung lady from Troy was married a few months since, to a merchant of New York. She was considered one of the most talented and beautiful ladies in Troy; but strangely enough, a few months after her marriage she contracted the ha-bit of drinking to excess, and was forced to leave her husband, and return to her parents in Troy. A few weeks after her return, she died of a brain fever, brought on by intemperance. Her mother fell a victim to the same baleful habit not three months ago, and her brother is a hopeless inebri whole family is represented as one of rare talent and cultivation, but the destroying

draught has effected its ruin.
The Benton Lectures.—The New York Time says: "In reply to an application from an Association in this city, Colonel Benton stated that he had never received any pay for his lectures, and never would; but the Boston people had complimented him by making him a present of two hundred dollars for a lecture, and that a similar compliment would be satisfactory to him There was a charming Bentonian simplicity in this ingenuous method of getting over the awkwardness of so distinguished a gentleman's receiving pay, like a common lecturer, for his ser

THE Indiana State Bank went into operation on January 1st. It is to have twenty branches, and its entire capital is fixed at aix millions. The President of the State Bank & Hugh McCulloch, and its Cashier Jas. M. Rae, each of whom are well known to the monetary world.

The last new toy in Paris, is a little balloon of Gutta Percha or India Rubber, filled with bydrogen gas. The public gardens present a singular appearance with hundreds of these balloons in the hands of children, floating with swan-like grace a yard above their heads. At a little distance the string becomes invisible, and they seem to follow the children by a sort of magnetic stream of the parameter of the para attraction. Now and then a negligent child lets the string slip out of his hand, the balloon rises majestically, despite the tears of the child, the screams and leaps of the nurse, and the "agi-tation" of the crowd, until it is lest to the sight.

A MAN named Adair, who was the Democratic candidate for Treasurer of Clinton county, Mich., at the late election, has gone crazy over his defeat. He had been often elected to office, and was quite popular.

THE Mayor of Newport, Ky., was made thrice

happy by the birth in his family of triplets on Christmas morning.

It is estimated that the love letters dropped in

the Post-Office at Lowell average over 1,500 daily. The factory girls are unanimous in their opposition to " single blessedness."

EXHIBITING THIEVES .- The New Orleans Chief of Police has adopted the plan of affixing placards upon the breasts and backs of notorious the United States owned by one man.

thieves, burglars and pickpockets, on which is printed, in large letters, the nature of the offence for which they have been convicted. They are then marched through the streets, and made s Public exhibition.
Sorma Deroe, who was sent to school in To-

nawanda, N. Y., while her parents emigrated to Michigan, hung herself, from grief and home-

THE State Legislature met at Harrisburg on the 6th inst. An election for U. S. Senator will be held on the 18th inst.

Tax Puritan Recorder sums up the statistics of vangelical religion in this country as follows :-Over thirty thousand working Ministers of the Gospel, sustained by four millions of communi-cants, and heard by sixteen millions of churchgoing people. Church property, seventy millions; religious contributions, twenty-four millions per

THE RIGHT SORT OF AN UNCLE .- A wealthy citizen of Brooklyn, N. Y., on Christmas day distributed \$25,000 among his nephews and

A SUBTERBANEAN RIVER has been struck by the persons engaged in boring an artesian well commercial daily newspapers in the country—
have formally abandoned the credit system, and
taken to the "cash plan."

at Henderson, Kentucky, from which a jet of
water is forced up through the bore, and thrown
to the height of fifty feet above the sarface of the ground.

THE WIFE of Justice Daniels, of the U. S. Supreme Court, was burned to death, at the residence of her husband, in Washington City, on Saturday night, by her clothes catching fire while she was undressing to retire for the night. She was the daughter of Dr. Harris, of Phila-

THE INHABITANTS of Pitcairn's Island, descended from the mutineers of the ship Bounty, have been removed to Norfolk Island, on account of their numbers having outgrown the capacity of their old home. They numbered 199 persons, of whom 97 are males and 102 females. Some 2,000 sheep, 450 head of cattle, and 20 horses, and provisions for twelve months, were

The RESULT of the election for officers of the Missouri State Legislature seems to have been adverse to the Benton and American fusionists, who were beaten at all points by the union of the pro-slavery Whigs with the Atchison party. This indicates the ability of the Anti-Bentonites to

elect two, United States Senators.

MINNESOTA.—The bill for the admission of
Minnesota as a State, and the erection of the new territory of Minnesota, is spoken of by the Washton correspondent of the Boston Post as in the hands of Judge Douglas, who will soon report it to the Serate. Ex-Senator Shields is now at

Washington urging its passage.

THE Supreme Court of Louisiana has decided that the factor who charges his principal a rate of insurance different from that which he himself pays the underwriters, thereby becomes the in-surer of his principal. The custom is almost uni-versal among the New Orleans merchants to will be startled to learn their new obligations.

THE removal of a Postmaster in the county of Kent, England, was recently ordered by British Postmaster General, for "being discourteous to those who had business with his

Rosroy Jan 5 .- The Chronicle of this morning contains a statement that Senator Sumner will not leave for Washington, as was intended, owing to being advised to the contrary by his physician.

A lady whose husband had, several Sundays following, been jeeringly telling her that the great motive with women going to church was merely to display their bonnets, at last lost all patience, and said to him: "Then, sir, I sup pose the reason why you gentlemen so rarely come to church is, because you cannot show your hats!"

Near the close of Washington's second term of the Presidency, somebody remarked that he was growing round-shouldered. "Enough to make the hero so," said the gentleman addressed. "He has had to carry a young Republic for the last eight years."

Macaulay, the English historian, to have £1,000 for writing the epitaph on the city of London monument to the late Duke of Wellington.

Among the host of instances lately presented to us of absence of mind, is the anecdote of a young lady's calling at a post office, in the West, for a letter, which she expected enclosed a remittance. "I beg pardon, madam," began the obsequious clerk; "but are you double or single ?"

"Single, sir," said the youthful Minerva, indignantly. "Then there is nothing for you," returned

the official. It took some time to settle this affair in a proper manner.

To cure a pain in the breast, procure well-made woolen dress-with an equally wellconstructed woman inside of it, and press closely to the part affected. Repeat the application till the pain ceases. This recipe, when the directions are carefully observed, has rarely been known to fail in effecting a cure. The medicine is found in almost every household, and may

possibly cost a trifle. Second attempts are always bad. It is related of a supernumerary in the time of Garrick, the actor, that on the occasion of the latter's appearance as King Lear, the "supe" fainted away from the effect. Garrick, like other spoiled favorites of the public, was gratified at this, and gave the man five guineas .-On the next representation of the tragedy, a fellow auxiliary pretended to be struck all of a heap-but he managed the affair so awkwardly, that Garrick ordered his immediate dis-

charge. Lecturing is becoming popular in England. With's the last month, two Ministers of State, a leash of Dukes, a Marquis, four Earls, two Viscounts, twelve Barons, a Baronet, and twenty-eight Members of Parliament, have stood behind the green cloth, and expatiated on the progress of the people. After all, there is some hope for John Bull yet.

The areas of a pretty girl, wound tight around your neck, has been discovered to be an infallible remedy in case of sore throat. It beats pepper all hollow.

" Come here, my little Eddy," said a gentleman to a youngster of seven years of age, while sitting in the parlor where a company was assembled : "do you know me ?" "Yes, sir, I think I do." "Who am I, then, let me hear?" "You are the man who kissed sister Angeline, last night in the parlor." Angeline fainted.

A GOOD STORY.

A merchant of Munich, having obtained a large fortune, gave each of his three daughters a considerable sum, and married them to three brothers, sons of a worthy man of Hamburg. He reserved to himself a large capital, and his sons-in-law employed all their efforts to induce him to give it to them. At last, by flattery and demonstrations of affection, they got the old man's money. But from that time they began to show indifference for him, and, at last, totally neglected him. The good old man was very wretched, and, what was worse, very poor. One day his youngest daughter went to him. In the course of conversation, she suggested to him the ready of the good will of her and her the standard continues in steady demand at full rates. In Dry Goods they are very push received the firmand of inquired after. Tobacco is held firmly—Wool constituents have been immed at full rates. In Dry Goods they are they shall present the firm of the course of conversation, she suggested to him. In the course of conversation, she suggested to him.

his conditions—that he should have his own apartments and domestics, a carriage, and a certain sum placed at his disposal. To this, the sons in law easerly consented. sons-in-law eagerly consented.

For some time the old man lived comfortably enough, and wherever he went he took the precaution to carry with him his strong box, which was very heavy. A little while ago he fell ill.—
His sons in-law pressed him to make his will, but he said his intention was to divide the contents of his strong box equally between them and a friend, and that they and his executor should have a key. About a fortnight ago he died. By a writing which he left behind him, he directed that the box should not be opened until five days after his interment—that he should be buried with the greatest pomp—and that each poor man in the town should receive a new suit of clothes

| Seal and when were 30 casks Soda Ash at 250.50; Sul paice of ferming an advance of 40 ff his sales of figure and middling fair, cash and time.

| OF TON—During the past week there has been a fair demand, and with medicals receipts and a single styck, heiders have succeeded in realizing an advance of 40 ff his sales of 15,000 heigh. There has been a fair demand, and middling fair, cash and time.

| OF TON—During the past week there has been a fair demand, and middling fair, cash and time.

| OF TON—During the past week there has been a fair demand, and middling fair, cash and time.

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| OF TON—During the past week there has been a fair demand. The past week there has been in the sales of the fair of the past week. enough, and wherever he went he took the pre-

struck with the smallness of a territory which fills so large a space in the history of Mankind. Its breadth rarely exceeds fifty miles, while its extreme length from "Dan to Beersheba," is but one hundred and eighty. From almost every height in Palestine the entire breadth of the territory may be taken in at a view, from the hills of Moab to the sea; and the traveller, even in despite of previous preparation, is startled to find that in one long day he has passed from the capital of Judea to that of Samaria, or that, in pays the underwriters, thereby becomes the insurer of his principal. The custom is almost universal among the New Orleans merchants to charge their consignors one-fourth of one per cent. a month for insurance. Every merchant thus becomes an underwriter, and many of them uncertain topography of the Desert, to arrive sudwere twenty-seven steamboat accidents, killing one hundred and seventy-six persons, and wounding one hundred and sevent. In 1856 there were twenty-nine accidents, killing three hundred and thus becomes an underwriter, and many of them the twenty-nine accidents, killing three hundred and thus becomes an underwriter, and many of them uncertain topography of the Desert, to arrive sudnames have been familiar to us from infancy, as the scenes of events which we have never thought of without awe; "to hear the names of Carmel. Maon. Ziph, shouted out by the Bedouin guides, or by the ploughman in the fields, who knew no more of David's wanderings than of those of Ulysses." This is the charm of travel in a clas. sic land. But nowhere is it felt with half the frequency or half the security which is enjoyed among the unquestioned localities of the lands of

to her husband in California, and commenced her letter thus-" Oh, tell me not that absence conquers love! the longer you stay away, the better

I like you!" One of our most distinguished and eloquent lawyers, while entering his cold bed on a sharp night, lately, was overheard to say to himself: "Well, of all ways of getting a living, the worst a man could follow would be going about town in such nights as this, and getting into bed for folks."

NEW YORK MARKET, JAN. 3.

NEW YORK MARKET, JAN. 3.

ASHES—The market is firmer for Pota; sales of 30 bbls at \$7,75, and now held higher. Pearls quiet at \$3.

FLOUR—The demand for Western Canal Flour is more active, and there is more steadiness apparent, with a better feeling at the close. The arrivals are fair by railway. The inquiry for export is moderate, owing to the extreme rates of freight demanded. The private advices by the steamer Niagran are more favorable than the published excounts. The sales are 4600 bbls at \$6,100.50 for common to good superfine State; \$6,250.60 for superfine state; \$6,400.60 for oxtra State; \$6,250.60 for superfine lindings and 50 to very choice extra Other, \$6,600.70 for extra State; \$6,250.60 for superfine in quiet firm but dult sales of 2n bbls at \$6,500.70 for 8t Louis b ands, and \$7,200.50 for catra Genessee. Canadian Figure 1 and \$6,700.70 for 8t states; the arrivals are lare. Sales of 400 bbls at \$6,500.70 for superfine, and \$6,70.75 for extra. Southern Flour is very quiet but steady; the arrivals are lare. Sales of 400 bbls at \$6,500.70 for mixed to good superfine Baltimore, &c., and \$7,200 for favorite, lancy and extra do brands. By \$6 Flour is quiet; the supply moderate. Sales of fine at \$3,500.4.25, and superfine and extra at \$4,500.5,26. Corn Meal is in limited request at \$3,124,3,25 for Jersey, and \$3,75 for Brandywine, affoat. Buckwheat Flour is in mederate request at \$2,200.2.274.

GRAIN—The inquiry for Wheat is moderate, buyers and sellers are apart in their views, and we have only to note a sale of 2000 bush good white Southern at \$1,75. Rye is quiet at \$90.000 bush good white Southern at \$1,75. Rye is quiet at \$90.000 bush good white Southern at \$1,75. Rye is quiet at \$90.000 bush good white Southern at \$1,75. Rye is quiet at \$90.000 bush good white Southern at \$1,75. Rye is quiet at \$90.000 bush good white Southern at \$1,75. Rye is quiet at \$90.000 bush good white Southern at \$1,75. Rye is quiet at \$90.000 bush good white Southern at \$1,75. Rye is quiet at \$90.000 bush good white Souther

averpool.

COFFEE—All kinds have ruled quiet; the severe snow torm is partly chargeable with causing the inactivity; sales [150 bags of Rio at 10 alle; 200 mats Java at 1410, and 50 bags

of 150 bags of Rio at 10jalic; 200 mats Java at 1410, and 50 bags Lagunyra at 120.

SUGARS—Raw continue quiet, with small offerings and great firmness evinced by holders. Refined are firm and in good request; sales of 50 hids Demerara at sige; 28 hids Porto Rice at 300, 10 hids Porto Rice at 300, 10 hids at 300 Cuba at 310.

MOLASSES—All kinds appear firm: New Orleans is quiet under an exhausted stock; sales of 50 hids Cuba Muscovado at 430, and a caryo Cuba clayed at 330.

HIDES—The feeling continues buoyant, and purchases continue to be making for in transitu lots of Buenos Ayres, part to arrive at Boston for this market. All kinds are in demand, and buyers freely meet the continually advancing prices. The sales are 2000 Buenos Ayres, in addition to the 300 sold on Thursday and Priday, to arrive at Boston, and thence here, at 320, 6 months, usual selection; also 750 dry whited Maricalbo, at 230, and 650 Southern at 2021c net, cash, as they run. LEATHER—Hemlock and Oak retain their buoyancy, with a good demand. The total sales of Hemlock for 1855 reach 2,859,359 aides; the receipts, 2,579,459 sides; and of Oak, sales 810,809 aides; receipts, 378,759 aides. Prices on the lat of January, 1856, were 231a25c for light and middle Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Hemlock; on the lat of January, 1857, they were January.

Busines Ayres Homfock; on the 1st of January, 1857, they were Busile.

HOPS—The market is dull and heavy at 7a10c for common to good first sorts Eastern and Western.

OILS—English and American Linseed continue inactive, but prices are without material alteration; small sales from store at 85c. Crude Whale is quite dull, and in the absence of sales, quotations are entirely nominal; we cannot quote the market above 75c. Refined Winter bleached is inanimate at 33c. 4 mos. Crude Sperm is fairly active; we note further sales of 24m bits at New Bedford at \$1,50c zal. Manufactured is said and prices are depressed; we quote unbleached Winter at \$1,50a16c, and bleached do at \$1,60a1,65c. Lard Oil is in steady request at \$1 for prime Western Winter, and 35c for Fall de; Spenified is held at \$1,4 mos. Olive is quiet but steady. Red Oil is fairly inquired for at 62jes56c cash, and

WHISKEY—The market is better, and more active. Sales of oblis at 35a384 for Onto and Prison.

PROVISIONS—The inquiry for Pork is fair, and with limited arrivals prices are better. The sales are 400 bbis at \$19,379 at 19,50 for oid Mess; \$30a20,125 for new do, and \$18,875a17 for new Prime. Other kinds are nominal. Beef is biolyant, especially good repacked Western; the inquiry is fair for the East and home trade, and the receipts are noderate. The sales are 50 bbls at \$9a10 for country Prime; \$10,50a12,25 for eid repacked Western Mess and new country Moss; and \$14,50 at 5 for new repacked-Chicago, and \$15,50 for extra do. Prime Mess is quiet at \$20425 for new. Heef Hams are firm at \$17 at 19,50. Bacon is in small stock, and is firm. Dressed Hogs are in demand at \$345. Cut Mesta are less pienty, and in good demand. Sales of 100 blids at 71a75c for Shoulders, and 91a10 for Hams. Lard is better; the demand is good in part to arrive. Sales of 500 bbls and therees at 125a124c. Butter is in fair demand is 16a22 for Ohio, the latter price for choicef nou Western reserve, and 20a24 for State. Cheese is firm, and in fair requests at 16a105.

HAV—The inquiry is fair for shipping. Sales of 1000 bales at 18 feet. WHISKEY-The market is better, and more active. Sales quest at lease;
IIAV-The inquiry is fair for shipping. Sales of 1000 bales at 980-81 to 100 ba.
Jan. 5.—Flour firm, 6000 bbis sold; State \$6,1006,15; South ern heavy. Wheat quiet; 1300 bus sold. Corn dull; prices nominal. Provisions firm, Whiskey firmer.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

the course of conversation, she suggested to him that he might gain the goodwill of her and her sisters' husbands, and obtain from them all that he needed, by pretending to be still rich. The old man, seeing the idea was a good one, resolved at once to act on it. He went to a friend of his, a banker, and obtained an advance of money, and the loan of a service of plate.

The next day, he invited his sons-in-law to dinner. They were astonished to find a service of plate on the table, and still more so when the servant brought the old man a letter, and he exclaimed, "What! let an old friend be embarrassed for ten thousand florins!" And he went and got the sum from his strong box, saying: "There—take it to your master!" "You see," said he, "I am still rich!" The sons-in-law were confounded, and each, with great earnestness, immediately pressed the old man to go and live with him, promising him that he should receive every attention, and everything he could possibly wish for. But the old man laid down his conditions—that he should have his own

The market for Molasses continues very quiet, but prices are steadily maintained. A cargo of Matanzas was offered by anction, and 130 hbds and tes, and 10 bbis soid at 37a42c. with the greatest pomp—and that each poor man in the town should receive a new suit of clothes and a florin. At last the day for opening the strong box arrived. The sons-in law, to their bitter mortification, found, not as they had expected, money or securities to a large amount, but lead and stones.

PALESTINE.—In entering Palestine, Mr. Stangar are now much reduced. The size state of the sales of the sa

bbl, as in quality.

GINSENG—Is rather more abundant. A sale of Crude was made at 5c 4p fb.

GUANO—Prices are nominal, and the sales have been unim-P-There is but little stock here, and no sales have com

HEMP—There is but little stock here, and no sales have come under our notice.

HIDES—There have been no arrivals or sales this week, but prices are fully sustained.

HOPS—The demand continues quite limited. Small sales of new Eastern and Western at 8a te 49 lb.

INDIGO—The sales have been limited, but at full prices. IRON—The market for Pig Iron continues in the same state of inactivity which we have recorded for many weeks past, and the sales of Pig Metal have been confined to 40 tons Anthracts in small lots at \$25525.50 \$\psi\$ ton, 0 mas, for No. 1; \$24 for No. 2, and \$25 for No. 3. Scotlen Pig is not inquired after. Blooms, Bars and Roller from sell slowly at former rates.

LiAD—Is but little inquired after; no sales have been reported. DEATHER-Continues scarce, and in steady demand, a

Cash and on time. About 520 bbls Rosin sold at \$1.55 \ \text{P} bbl
for Common and \$4 to F \text{ interference} or \$11.8 - \text{Prices} continue from for all descriptions of F ish Oils,
but the sales have been limited. Linseed Oil sells slowly at
\$18.022 Lard Oil is unchanged. Seles of Winter at \$1.03
\$1.05,4 mos, the stock is now very much reduced. Red Oil
southines very scarce.

PLASTER—There have been no arrivals or sales since our instantice.

RICE—The demand has been limited, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 130 tierces at 44440 \$\psi\$ b, 4 mos. SALT—Prices remain without change.

SEEDS—The demand for Coverseed has been fair, and prices are steady. Sales of 1200 bus prime at \$7.50, some recleaned at \$7.50, and some of ordinary quality at \$7.50 \$\psi\$ of the first limited by the common of the common of

SPICES-The transactions have been limited, but without SPICES—The transactions have been initied, our with acchange in prices.

SPIRITS—There is a steady demand for Brandy and Gin, and prices are well maintained. New England Rum sells as wanted at 5-55c. Whiskey has been very dull, and prices have declined. Seles of 200 barrels at 25-25c, and hids at 24c. TA14.0W—The demand has been limited. Small sales of City Rendered at 11tc, and country at 10to \$7\$ to cash.

TEAS—There is but little doing, and no change to notice in Stices. prices.
TORACCO—Prices continue very firm for both Leaf and Manufactured, but there is not much doing.
WOOL—There has been a steady demand, and with small receipts and a light stock, prices are well maintained. Sales of 120,000 lbs from 40 to 65c 47 lb.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 5. The supplies of Beef Cattle have been only moderate this week, and most of the lots offered were disposed of at about previous quotations, the markets exhibiting little or no siteration since last week. Also 750 Beeves were at the Bull'a Head, and mostly all sold at from §8 to §10 the 100 bs according to condition, the latter for prime lots. The principal sales were as follows:

115 Virginia, by Hathaway & McPhillan, at

110 10	and the same	n by D Saldomuiden at	Ola tol
	ennsylvan	a, by B. Seldomridge, at	8 a 10 }
150	**	by Stewart & McClung, at	9 a10
60		by D. Hopkine, at	9 a 94
40	4.4	by H. Underwood, at	94a10
90	6.6	by Scott & Kimball, at	9 a 91
30	6.4	by J. Alexander, at	9 a 91
30	6.6	by J. Cassaday, at	88810
25	**	by C. Marshall, at	Bia+t
At T	Porbert's	venue Drove Yard, about 450	head of Bee
Cattle	were sold	as follows:	
60 P	ennsylvan	a, by D Wells,	Sala 91
55	***	by A Kennedy.	848104
42	66	by W Forrest.	8 ale
85	*6	by Abrams & Co.	8 a104
55	6.6	by B Baldwin.	840101
30	**	by Peter Baker,	84a 91
Abo	ot the Com	s and Calves were at the Was	
Vard	Piden Av	cuiue, this week, and sales rule	ed very dull at
i ard,	Part to Pro	for Fresh Cows; \$25 to \$35 for	Speingers and
from 8	200 to 200	or Fresh Cows, 220 to 330 for	Springers, am
S14 to	9 10 for D	ry Cows, closing a little on the	decime.
OUF	togs, the s	rrivals at Singer's were about	Zan. The de-
mand	was brusk	and all sold at \$8a84. 150 Shoa	ts sold at Tor
bert's	nt 96 864	he 100 lbs.	
Of S	sheep and	Lambs the receipts have fall	en off, and the
marke	t has been	poorly supplied, only about 3500	having arrived
at the	different v	ards, and all sold at prices rang	ing from #2 to
	each, na u		

City for a	series of		60 mailion	671	783 1
	Beeves.	Cows.	Swine.	Sheep.	Total
1843.	37,420	15,121	22,490	91,180	166,51
1844,	45,732	18,519	25,429	51,016	143,72
1845.	51,296	18,305	26,455	56,498	153,50
1846.	47,500	14,430	18,679	55,810	136,46
1847.	50,270	16,700	22,450	57,800	147,23
1848.	67,211	14,108	46,690	78.826	205,82
1849.	68.120	14.320	46,700	77,110	206,25
1850.	69.750	15,120	49,900	82,500	213.27
1851.	99.100	15,490	46,700	83,000	214,200
1352.	71,200	14.420	49,200	31.2(0)	216,52
1853.	71,900	15,100	53,380	72,310	212,60
1854.	76,300	16,175	72,150	61,000	226,47
1855.	53,150	9,420	66,300	171,151	300,52
1856,	54,580	6,455	97,000	285,050	443,08
******		-,			

Steed 550 bbls Howard Street super at \$6.25. For Howard Street and Ohio super holders were generally asking \$8.374, but there were no buyers at that quotation. We have no sales to note in City Mills super. Holders were firm in asking \$6.50, but buy ers were only offering \$6.374. The market closed quiet. Family and Extra Flour We have no sales to note. We continue to quote Howard Street and Ohio extra at \$6.87437; Family do \$3.2533.59 per bbl. Baltimore extra may still be quoted by the dray load at \$6.87 Family do \$9 per bbl. Corn Meal—We have no sales to note. We continue to quote City Meal at \$6.374 per bbl; country do \$3 per bbl, and dull of sale.

Rye Flour—We note a sale of 100 bbls new Rye Flour at \$4.50 per bbl. This shows a decline of 25c per bbl or previous quotations.

GRAIN AND SEEDS- Wheat-The market was exceeding firm. There were 2700 bus offered, and sales were made at 47a30c. Rve—There were only 300 bus offered, and sales were made of S7.571. We quite the three states of 3.5%.
WHISKEY—The market was very quiet, and prices rather unsettled. We note a sale of 50 bbls country at 25c. We quote City and Ohio at 25c.5c per gal.
Jan. 5.—Flour, Wheat, and Corn unchanged from Saturday's quotations. Sales of Whiskey at 25c.

BRIGHTON CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 1. At market 900 Beeves, 175 Stores, 9 pairs of Working Oxen, 5 Cows and Calves, 1800 Sheep and Lamos, and 996 Swine.

Prices—Market Beet—Extra, 38,50; first quality, 37,75; econd do 37.50; third do 36.50; ordinary \$4.50ad.

Calf Skins—13a14c W B.
Calf Skins—13a14c W B.
Tallow—84c W B.
Pelts—91.25a1.50.
Sheep and I smbs—Extra and selections \$6, 6,50a3; in lots

5a3,75.
—Sales of pigs at 6a7c * b; fat hogs (undressed,) 6is. S.Y. 100. Sales of pigs at 6a7c W h; tat noise (unfully attended to W h. Remarks—The market to-day is not quite as fully attended as usual. Sales are quicker, at an advance of about 25c W 100 hs on good beef; other qualities are unchanged. Sheep and Lamba are duit. Swime unchanged,

PHILADELPHIA RETAIL MARKETS. R. B. JONES, EXCHAGE HOTEL, No. 77 Dock Street. MEATS.

	Cons		WEELT DY			LHIPADEFLINI	MHAPE	STER LRICES	CUI
			XCHAGE HOTE			ASHES-		Railroad hars .	63 -
				Lop		Pots 40 100 Ba	7 50 6 7 7	English bar	65
			ock Street.			Pearls BOTTLES-	1-012	American bar Blooms	70
of		ME	ATS.			Bristol pr pts	8-055	Boiler plates.	80
tfa.	Best.		Whole carease		. ,	Do wine		Boiler plates,	- 4
19	Ronating rib. W h 1		Post appeter Mr.			BARK-Quereitro	n	No 2 P h	- 4
Ve	Striom steak 16	# 16 # 14	Fore quarter, W	-	11	1 1-4 10 - 4 44 4	5 - e36 -		110 -
10	Church ninosa	@ 124			12		- 652 -	Nail Rods	75 -
25	E LINET SCHOOL STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR		Cutlet		14	So Onk W cord	3-0	LEAD-	
he	Cormos	@ 10	Sweetbread, each		1.0	Chestnut " 1	2 - 0	Pig. Galena,	
p-	Tongues, fresh. 40	# W	Vanna Was Pork.	81 25 m		1 13 Ex Excellent Ave. A 12141 1	20 4 ct.	Town 110	8.50
OF	Leg. each, 31	4 a 374 a 40	I MARIE MANUEL EFFERED TO	10 4		Am yallow W D	35 030	- Chester Co	6 25
tie.	Kidner	@ 124	Feet, W ast	11160	31	Do white BRISTLES-Duty	5.40° of	Foreign Har No. 1	-
n-	Dried Beef 4 1	64	Fret. W set Tripe, W lb Lard do	10 0	04	American	-30 @- 40	Bar No 1 LEATHER - Finished Skirt-	7-
ly	Dried Boof P M	21	Lard do			Russia, Okatka -	- 75 @ 1 50	Finished Skirt-	
12-	L. /s sealt.	e 271		12:40	203	I fate and 2ds -	- 40 @ 1 60	I The see the	-#
1-		@1 12	Puddings P B Scrapple P B	14 0		Suchey -	- 80 @ 1	Spanish Sole, nal	
-	Corre he th 3		Pudding to h	30 40		BREAD-	- 31a-31	Saughtered do	e 1 76
art	Calves' Head, each 26	@ 31	Scrappie W fb	8.0	1 10	Crnckers 4 B	5 # 7	Calf Sking, dos	12-
- 1	Muston.				1e	I Print	4 (# 5	Calf Skins, dos	
de	Breast and Nees 6	# 10	Tender Loin & B	16 0	10	Navy	3 # 4	Litties, hermital	- 18
OF			Hogshead Cheese	10	16	CANDLES-Duty	40 of 41	LUMBER-	
14			ABLES.			Adamantine	25 # 25	Flooring, N C. W	16 -
"		@ 21	do bkt	37 a	- 66	"I'm I leave	135 on 148	White pine	14 -
e-	do hipk 6 Beets bunca 4		de hf pit	50 0	12	COAL Duty 30 4	et.	Vellow pine	12 -
m	Cabbage bbi 874	es 1 00	S't p'toes bkt do hf pk	6.0	10	Schuyikili W		Hemioek	7 -
m	do h'd 3		A PELICIPINE THEM	875 m		A lump of ton 4	- 6 4 10 05 m 4 15	Spruce flooring	10 -
74	Celery bunch 4	@ 6t	do hink	1190	20	Red Ash 4	- @ 4 10	Spruce toist Shingles c'r. M	13 -
2-	Salad head		Lima Henns at	10 0	124	Lehigh Lump 4	50 @	Lating la m n M	1 40
rs	Fice Plants each 3	e 12 e 371	Carrots dog Peppers bkt		12	Prepared 4	50 @ 4 75	Latin 18 in p M	7
135	Com p'tous bu 75 @	\$1:0	Peas hf pk	Blie	16	Ry retail do: 4	75 @ 5 -	Staves wo. M	30-
73		FRU	TT			Schuyl propared 4 COCOA-Duty 10 4	50 @ 4 75	- Hogshead - Barrel	18 -
32	Cranherries qt			101 -		Caraceas -	16 a- 17	Hoose country	10 -
. 1	Apples W tist 524e	1 123	Chestnuts qt	1240	· ON	Maracaibo -	12 49- 15	MOLASSES	
et.	do hi pk 12fd	25	Pears bkt	3.50 at 6	50	Trinidad -	6 4- 1	Hav & Matan	45
116		1	do hf pk	10 0	50	COFFEE Cubs %	11100-	Porto Ruco	me 55 1
24	POUL	TRY	AND GAME.			Java -	14 4 14	Trinidad N Origana, bes	- 60 c
0	Turkeys 10 th 11	@ 126	Binck do	75 @1	00		11 4- 11	Phil S House	- 00
1	Turkeyseach 100 c	p 2 50 1	Mina Wine Tiel ar	75 (01	00	Porto Rico	11 40- 116 [Lawrence's Mr.	
1	Ducks tame pr 25 Chickens 40 th	@1 25	Green Wing do Grouse W pair	50 19		Rio -	0 4-12	Serup	- 65 6
el res		# 1 les	Rabbita pr	15 @		St Domingo - 1	11 - mg/m	N York and Bos-	- 00 6
14	Eqt l'is no pr 201	9 311	Squirrein each	1210	25	Shoathing - 1	n a- m	NAILS-	
8	Wild Fig'ma dos 1 on	@1 124 j	Hear Meat B	15 4	26			Cut, Assorted, W	
- 1	treese to b	. 11	Ventson B	15 @	18	Alid Common me 5	NO	Cur, assurted, W	2 60 4
-		e 1 50 e 1 00	Frogu dog	24 14	10	CORDAGE - 1		Cut Spikes	4- 4
10	Phonesante pr 123	P 50	Wountain Hars one Wild Turkeys 40	16 37 g ag	1.6	CORKS-Duty 25	of	NAVAL STORE	4-
14	Canyona Backs 250	#3 50	" ench	2.50 @4	161	Velvet quarte		Homin	155 #
1	Red Hondu pr 100	@1:30		-		FETURE - 3	n e- 42	Pitch	1 75 d
od l	, ,	MELL	FISH.			COTTON-Duty fre	5 0- 25	Tar	2
	Terrapin (South)don 87.	er in to 1	Oysters, Absonous.			New Orleans and	- 1	Turpentine, North	Coun
IN.	minif Cities of Dott. To this	B ESS CAG	APP TINE T	3710		Module by 10		Spirite, eall	- 41 6
4.	Clams M 200	@ 15 1 #2 50	M do W M	4 (9) @5	90	Ordinary	11 @12	CHI S. Franch	
d	2 00	a 4 30	M. Kiv Cove M	2 50 and	00	Middling to good mid	13 0 -	buttle lasket	3 50 e 1 20 e - 80 e - 80 e
11		FIS	464	2 100 4841		Fair to good fair	15100 -	Olive, gall Linecol, Am	1 20 4
e	Habbut to 10		Rock	101.0	**	Choice	16 (9	- English	- 100
-	Bass 7		Perch buneh	124 @	15 25	Upland ord to mid	11 (012)	Whale, Crude -	- 36 .
	Porgios 6	0 1	Cathah	6.0	124	Do mid to mid fair Do fair to good fair	139 42 14	Winter -	- 55 .
	Flounders 6	@ 1	At also	6.0	12	DRUGS AND DYES	15 @ 154	Sperm, Winter	180
11	Cod Sackfish	8 8	Salt Shad Th		12	Aloes Ib	14 4-15	Spring & Fall	1 75
N.I	Sturgeon 4		Dry Cod		12	Alum	21 4 - 21		0
n.	Smelts -	@ 20	Sm'kd Herring bur	nch	64		15 48-22	Winter	
10	White Fish -	@ 12]				-Regulus -	18 #20 -		2
y		CELL.	ANEOUS.			Arsenic pow	28 4 - 28	Slore & Bank,bla- Red Oil	- 19
4	Butter 10 31	@ 35	Honey b	20 m	25	Argots -	1.5 (2) (3)	OHL CARRO	-
1	Roll do 25 a	D	Apple Butter qt		18	Arrow Root	38 49-40	All kinds ton - PAINTS- Lead, Red, B - White, Amer -	
à	Smearcase, cake	a 31	Pumpkins es	6 4	25	Jamaica	12 0-15	Lead Red	- 10
	The supply of Mari	3 1	Man in In			-Potato -	6 47 - 61	White, Amer -	- 1 -
10	The supply of Meats the latter rather lower.	liama .	a also plenty but m	ne price	a cof	Assistictada	for the second to	to nice Zine, A	
7-	change in quotations.	egetal	des are steady. F	IST ACC	cef.	Halsam Copavia -	43 45 -47	Land 2 Do 2 and 3	710
11				d ice in	the	Peruvian 1	#74 m2 -	Dry -	
- 1	rivers. Butter and Eggs	s for inst	full prices,			Herrica, Persian -	15 0 - 20	Brown and blk do -	- 5 0
10	-						- dr -171	Dry white oxyd - Chromie, yel dry -	
v	BANK	NO	TE IIST			Bleaching Pow -	452-5	nomie, yel dry -	- 14 4

BANK NO	TE LIST.
CORRECTED FOR THE SA	TURBAY EVENING POST
	TERSON, BANKERS.
	Third Street.
PENNSYLVANIA. PH	CANADA.
Solvent bks par to f dis	
Relief notes + dis	NORTH CAROLINA.
Lancaster bank NEW JERSEY. 25 dis	Solv bks 11 die
Solvent bas par to i dis	VIRGINA. 2) die
Merch bk Br'dgton 15 dis	Solv bks 1 die
Wheat Grower's bk	Bk of Kanwha to do
Newton DELAWARE. 15 dis	SOUTH CAROLINA.
Solvent bks par	Solv bks Idis
Under 5's 4 dis	GEORGIA.
MARYLAND. Vailey bk Hagerstown no sale	Solv bks die
Solvent bas par to I dis	New bks ALABAMA. 2 to 5 dis
Far & Mee bk Kent co I dis	Bk of Mobile 1 dis
DIS. OF COLUMBIA.	Other solv bks 5 die
Exchange bk 30 dis Solv bks 1 dis	All bks uncertain
NEW YORK.	LOUISIANA.
Solv bks par to i dis	Solv bks 1 die
Sth Avenue bk 8 dis Knickerbocker bk 1s dis	OHIO,
Far bk Onondaga 25 dis	Soivent bks 1 du Bk of Circleville 55 du
Mer & Man bk Oswego Stidis	Canal bk Cleveland 8 dis
Ex bk Buttalo 30 dis	KENTUCKY.
Empire City bk 14 dis Central bk 14 dis	
NAINE.	State bk 1du
Solv bks	Free bks 5 to 80 du
Bk of Hallowell 2 dis	ILLINOIS.
Ellsworth bk 52 dis Maritime bk Bangor 15 dis	
Canton bk South China no sale	Free bks MISSOURI. 24 die
NEW HAMPSHIRE	Solv bks 1 die
Solv bks 4 dis	TENNESSEE.
Solv bks VERMONT.	Solv hks 2 dis
South Royalton bk 2 dis	Small notes 21 die
CONNECTICUT.	Solv bks 2 dis
Solv bks t dis	ARKANSAS.
MASSACHUSETTS.	All bks po sale
RHODE ISLAND.	Solv bks 2 dis
Solv bisa I dia	TEXAS.
Bk Republic Providence failed	Com & Agricultural bk
	finition to die

THE STOCK MARKET.

CORRECTED FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. BY S. McHENRY, STOCK AND BILL BROKER. No. 109 Walnut Street. The following were the closing quotations for Stockson Mon-LOANS.
Reading preferred Minehill

Bid. Asked. d. Asked.

441 444
442 50
63 64
562 57
3 4
12 —
25 254
131 14
20 204
121
KS. lity 6 pr ot 1029 1029 100 1029 1114 111 Shuyl Nav
"preferred
Lehigh Nav
Morris
"preferred
C& Del Alle go P RR 6's 821 87) 1024 North Amer Kentucky a prot N Liberty Mechanics PASRR7
Chs Val RR
Troga RR
Phil Wil & Bal
'60 RR 6 prot
Long | RR
'Sch Nav '82 "
Lehigh Nav '4
Mort 311 Commerce Tradesman's City Consolidation C&DCI "Sus & Tid '78" Union Canal Will'ms & Elmira Ex'ge ricky Kentucky Northern, Ky 704 71 63 63t 1st mort 704 2d 63 RAILROAD STOCK. Cam & Amboy Penna Bea Meadow North Penna

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 24.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET, DEC. 94.

AT ALLERTON'S.—Contrary to the general expectation there was a very moderate supply of Beef Cattle at this market, and as the quality was no better, the prices remain without material change. The demand was somewhat brisk throughout the day, but no unusual activity prevailed, and as there was a scarcity of premium cattle, the prices range about the same as last week:—Ho being about the highest price obtained, except for a few extra cattle—few of which sold for \$510 or 127.50 \(\text{P} \) head.

The range was from 7\(\text{I} \) to 10\(\text{2} \) and 11c. The average about 9c, the greater part being common cattle. There was some two or three lots from Texas, which were pretty fair and sold at 989\(\text{I} \) e.

The number of cattle brought to this city during the past yoar, amounts to about 39 or 90.00 head, and the prices have ranged from \$10.50 to 14.50 for extra quality, and from \$7 to 10 for other qualities. The total number on asis to-day was 1970 head.

tor other qualities. And total number on sale to-day was 1978 head.

Cows and Calves are more plenty, and are in pretty active demand, especially for extra Cows, which sell as high as \$75 and 59, and from that down to \$39.

Veal Calves sell pretty freely at prices about the same as last week, perhaps for poor quality a trifle lower.

Sheeps and Lambs sell pretty freely at previous prices.

Swine continue in plentiful supply, and prices are favorable to sellers—§1 to \$60 being the current prices.

Allerton's sales for the week are as follows:

1978 Beaf Carties 25 Cows and Calves; 1988 Veal Calves; 2157

Atlerton's sales for the week are as follows:
1976 Beef Cattle; 25 Cows and Calves; 198 Veal Calves; 2167
Sheep and Lambe, and 6374 Swine.
PRICES.—Beef Cattle, extra quality per 100 lbs, \$10 75a
110a; do good quality, \$10000a0 90; do common, \$9 00a 50;
do inferior, \$3 00ad 50. Cows and Calves, extra, \$75a35; do
good, \$55a35; do common, \$35a45; inferior, \$25a35. Veal
Calves 5a74c. Sheep and Lamba, \$3a12. Swine 6janio.
Mr. Aflerton has concluded to suspend the usual table showing by what conveyances, and from what State the supplies

come.	reyances,	and Hom w	INNE SERVE	cue auppite		
AT BROWN	ING'S	The market i	s without	hange. Th		
following are the	-: anisa s					
277 Beef Ca			88.0	00,01a0		
50 Cows at	nd Calves			10a65,00		
51 Veal Cr	lves.		-	5 874		
2513 Sheep a	nd Lambs		2.5	09,10,00		
AT CHAMBI	CRIAIN	S - A good de	emand area	siled at th		
market, and pric						
5.7 Beef C	attle.	- marine and a contract of the		500,10,00		
	and Calve	1.	25,00a70,00			
123 Veal C			54874			
2030 Sheep		18,	3	.00a7.00		
AT O'BRIEN	OS _The	roomints at t	his market	-		
what limited, so	d the den	and was our	to becale	Tar work		
prices were obta	ned Th	o toliciment	ce ton wine	Canal Week		
140 Bagves.				00,01a0		
60 Cows &				00n65,00		
60 Veal Cr			-	54874		
		PITULATI	ON	-22		
	ILLIO.					
	F	Cows and	Veal	Sheep and		
Adlant 1-	Barres.	Calves.	Calves.	Lambs.		
Atlerton's,	1976	25 50	196	2167		
Browning's.	277	71	51	2518		
Chamberlain's,	527		123	. 2900		
O'Brien's	149	60	60			
Total	29.30	215	452	2015		
E OUR		46.3	4.12	7615		

BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 1. BALTIMORE CATTLE MARKET, JAN. 1.

Beef Cattle—The offerings this week were not so large, but the prices obtained were better. The offerings were 700, of which number 900 were soid and 200 driven off. Prices ranged from 93.55 to 96.25 to 100 hos on the hoof, making 97 to 200,000 net, and averaging 84.75 gross.

Hogs—The receipts this week are very light, with a good demand; lots sold at the scales at prices ranging from 97,75 to 93.25 to 100 hos, gross.

Sheep—The market for Sheep is better, and sales were made at from 84 to \$4.50 to head.

504

117

TOAST FOR 1857 .- "Here's to lovely woman, and may her shadow (as far as her dress goes) decidedly be less!"

Roll D - 24e-26 Winting, 1on B - 3ia-4 Vecinition, Chi-nese, B - ROVISIONS Campbor, or refined Pickle Sides, sm'k'd Turker

rate of Sods mins

ink Root Rocheile Sarasparilia Sponge, coarse fine, Medit Soda Ash Sugar of Lead Sulph Gum oz Tartaric Acid Verdugrus h Vitriol, blue

SPICES. gali Pinet, Castillon

-Palm Tree
B'meyer's Fish
Cocq Gin
Rum, N.E., 1st
psoof
Winskey, Rye,
bbis
--blds Apple -- Monong

FRUIThalf boxes Ginger per B 510-54 -20 0-22 5-0--3-0--4-010-Oranges boxes Grapes of keg Currants, Zante -18 0-24 -10 0-15

Columbian Peruvian GRAIN-Duty: Wheat, Penna

Manilla B Russian cles HIDES—

Rio Grande

-50 ---

Hordeaux hampagne, fine Rochoile A Seignette im, Hohien's

- 7 ---- 194 -- 19

Ohio Maryland

Do in salt and Do in salt and

to, SPPP - 10-

Wheat STEARINE-SUGARS-

rinisted
OFFEE Cubs 10 114 - 14 start 1 - 14 d - 14 Trinidad - 10 d - 11 N Orienns, bra - 11 d - 11 Phil 8 House - 11 d - 12 Levering a St. - 10 d - 12 N York and Bos-| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 - 45 ---Tarred Cordage — 12 cm 14 CORKS—Duty 25 of ct. Velvet quarte — 31 cm 42 Do pints — 15 cm 25 OTTON—Duty free gw Orleans and Cut Spikes WAVAL STORES pland ord to mid

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE PRICES

CURRENT

013 -014 -013 -013 -

- 45 0- 50

RICE-Duty 2 -4

DYE WOODS-Hrazilletto, ton 24 - 6 - - Camwood 4 45 - 6 1 - Fust'e, Tampi 20 - 6 - - Maraonto 18 - 620 - Logw'd Comp 21 - 622 - 32 Domingo 21 - 622

b clean, ton 30 000

TWINE-

Curranta, Zante

** B

Figs. Smyrna

Almonds, soft

shelled

hard shelled

Apples, dr'd B

Peaches, uppared

Do pared Fe lb

Brazil B __ Is Laguayra and Ca-_ 20 6-22 raccas
City Slaughter,
asled
Dead gr'n Cal Kips 1 25 @ 1 35
Slaughtered Patna 1 25 @ 1 59 Dead gr'n Caraca Slaughtered Patna 1 25 & 1 30 HONEY - Duty 30 @ cent. -75 @ 80 Cubs, gallon . - 75 & - 10
HOPS—Duty 20 cent.
First sort Eastern - 8 & - 10
Western - 9 & - 11
IND[(6) — Duty 10 % cent.
Bengal b . 1 66 & 1 40
Kurpah 1 - 4 1 29
Cartens Moulls - 20 & 1

Herring, box — 35 Herring, scaled — 45 Dry Cod, 112 fbs 3.50 FLOUR AND MEAL Soraped

THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

SENATE .- On Dec. 30th, on motion of Mr., Weller, the Committee on Territories was directed to inquire into the expediency of providing means for establishing and settling the boundaries between California and Utah.

On motion of Mr. Weller, a resolution was adopted galling on the President to communicate a statement of all of all claims disallowed to Major-General Winfield Scott. the subject. Adjourned till Friday.

On Jan. 2nd, on motion of Mr. Slidell, a resolution with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with copies of all correspondence between our Government and that of the Netherlands, relative to the refusal of the diplomatic agents of the latter to appear before the courts of justice of the United States and give testimony in criminal cases of the facts bearing thereon, of which they may be cognizant. This refers to the refusal of Mr. Dubois to testify in the Herbert case.

The Senate then adjourned till Monday

On the 5th, on motion of Mr. Cass, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War for further information respecting the St. Clair Flats, and asking what amount, if any, of the additional appropriation will be required for said work.

On Dec. 30th, in the House of REPRESENTATIVES, the onsideration of the President's Message was resumed, and continued for some time.

The Diplomatic and Consular Bill being under consi

the valaries for twenty- ave "Consular pupils," and asked whether we are to have a Consular school in which to eduate them Mr., Pennington explained that "Consular pupils

were merely clerks to Consuls, whose salaries were in ufficient to enable them to employ such assistants. They would, however, be trained to the business of tion. Mr. Quitman concurred with Mr. Haven. He had rays thought there should be an honest diplomacy, perty

and not that of deceit, which exists in European coun-After further debate, involving the propriety of Consula plis, the appropriation for their salaries was stricken out, and the bill passed. Adjourned till Friday. On Jan. 2nd, the House passed fourteen private bills,

MATRIMONY IN MORMONDOM.

and then adjourned till Monday

The San Francisco Herald publishes the letter mony in Utah. As to the truth of its statewe have no means of judging. The great where both are domicinated, and a promise on the part of "members of the Council" who are scribed as "cripple and near sighted," will bably make some people entertain doubts as to speliable character of the writer. He dates epistle from "Fillmore City, Utah, Sept. 15th. " and savs :

As it may be a matter of interest to the Gentile rld to know how fast our people are in Utah erritory, I will give you briefly a list of the among the women of the members of the Legislature, that is, their names and the or of wives, to wit :

Of the members of Council, 13 persons:

C. Kimball, President of Council, 1d H, Wells, Councilman, (cross eyed,) c. Carrington, (cripple and near sighted.) and rait, (cripple and near-sighted.) from Woodruf, (cripple and near-sighted.) rin Stoker, (cripple and near-sighted.) orenzo Snow, (cripple and near-sighted.) cripple and near-sighted.) E. Harriegton, (cripple and near-sighted.) leaj. F. Johnson, (cripple and near-sighted.) loan. Ray. (from Texas.)

Grand intal, then 13 women

House of Representatives, 26 members :

House of Representatives, 26 members:

M. Orant, Speaker, has
V. W. Phelps, (printer of Morgan's book,)
A. P. Reckwood, (an old man,)
M. W. Cummings, (cripple.)
M. Cummings, (cripple.)
M. Richards, (young and handsome lawyer,)
see C. Little, (lawyer from Kentucky—3 dead.)
M. Richards, (young and handsome lawyer,)
see C. Little, (lawyer, of Boston, Mass.,)
Illiam Snow, (Verment, laborer.)
H. Young, (older brother of Brigham, tailer,)
M. Y. Spencer. (of Mass., quite small,) has but
S. Benson, (old and homely.)
C. Saow, (quite poor.)
aton Johnson, (has Jaisters, and altogether.)
Lorenso H. Hatch. (wagon maker.)
George Peacock, (farmer.)
Jehn Eldridge, (phremologist—two dead.)
Isaac G. Haight, (coal digger.)
Jesse N. Sanits, (lawyer.)
John D. Parler, (old and deaf.)
Jesse Hobern, (ox teamster.)
J. C. Wright, (hotel keeper.)
James Brown, (dairyman.)
Enock Reese, (farmer, etc...)
W. A Hickman, (one of the Danites.)

To which add officers of the House, to wit: nas Bullock (Clerk, and an Englishman,)

Thomas Bullock (Clerk, and an Englishman,)
J. Grifnshaw. (Assistant Clerk, and an Englishman,)
Chandler Holbrück, (Foreman, and deaf,)
Jacob J. Hutchinson, (Messenger,)
Joel H. Johnson, (Chaplain,)

To which add 68 for the number living of Gov. oung's wives, and you have the whole number of females thus represented by the members of the Legislature, officers of same, and his Excelncy, amounting to 420; or, in other words, 45 men have 418 wives. These, Mr. Editor, are goods."

NEW LAW-PREPAYMENT ON ALL TRANSIENT PRINTED MATTER COMPELSORY .- We are renested, says the National Intelligencer, to pubish the following regulations, made by the Postmaster General, in order to carry out the provi-sions of the act just passed, requiring prepayment of postage on all transient printed matter. Poststers will please bear in mind that transient natter only is alluded to, and not newspapers egularly taken by subscribers.

1. Books, not weighing over four pounds, may sent in the mail, prepaid by postage stamps, at one cent an ounce any distance in the United lates under three thousand miles, and at two an ounce over three thousand miles, prothey are put up without a cover or wrapper, cover or wrapper open at the ends or to that their character may be determined thout emoving the wrapper.

transient newspapers and every other of transient printed matter, except books, againg over three ounces, sent in the mail part of the United States, are chargeable cent postage each, to be prepaid by Where more than one circular stage stamps. Where more than one circular printed on a sheet, or a circular and letter, ch must be charged with a single rate. This applies to lottery and other kindred sheets assuning the form and name of newspapers; and the ellaneous matter in such sheets must also be harged with one rate. A business card on an soaled envelope of a circular, subjects the ntire packet to letter postage. Any transient matter, like a circular or handbill, enclosed in or with a periodical or newspaper sent to a subscrier, or to any other person, subjects the whole ackage to letter postage; and, whenever subject o letter pe tage, from being sealed, or from any ause whatever, all printed matter, without exeption, must be prepaid, or excluded from the mail. It is the duty of the postmaster at the mailing office, as well as at the office of delivery, carefully to examine all printed matter, in order to see that it is charged with the proper rate of postage, and to detect fraud. At offices where costage stamps cannot be procured, postmasters are authorized to receive money in prepayment postage on transient matter; but they should be careful to keep a supply of stamps on hand.

THE HAIR AND BEARD .- A medical correspondil perhaps be novel to you and your readers .-Yet I believe, from observation, that such is the

or. Very generally those who wear their beards on are becoming bald, and in all cases the hair in proportion to the length of the beard.—
In observation be correct, fashionable men at bresent day do not require to have their hair on the removal of the beard, when the hair corn cob! ned by physiology. The secretion designed the hair is diverted for the nour shment of the

TRADER in Hartford, Conn., distributed to oor children of that city, 1,000 pairs of over-on Christmas day.

Pigeovs IN TEXAS .- The Palestine Advocate describes a recent visit made by the editor to a pigeon roost, on Wolf Creek, some twenty or thirty miles above Palestine. The company arrived at the roost before night, and when the pigeons were absent, they were struck with astonishment at the bayoc the pigeons had made. On all sides, large trees were either broken o twisted down, and the trunks of towering oaks the payments and allowances which have been made, and literally stripped of their branches." About sun down they heard a loud roaring to the north, from the date at which he joined the army in Mexico to and looking up they saw the front of a large co-December 1st, 1850, together with the correspondence on lumin of birds approaching, and "for several minutes it continued to pour along in one unbroken stream." Directly others came from every was adopted requesting the President, if not incompetible direction, "until the whole air appeared to be full of them." The company commenced operations after dark, shooting them by torch light, bringing down fifteen or twenty at a shot, until they had bagged as many as they desired, and then started for home. The current of wind created by the pigeons rising was such that it blew off their hats, in consequence of which those experienced would leave their hats and coats in camp and tie up their heads with handkerchiefs. The editor says the scene was the most exciting he ever witnessed. He found it next to impossible to sleep in consequence of the constant rosring made by the pigeons. The settlers on Wolf Creek say the pigeons have destroyed all the mast in that region this year, the consequence of which will be a great scarcity of

A PRUSSIAN SLAVE CASE .- A remarkable decision in a slave case has lately been given by the Court of Appeals and the Supreme Court of Justice in Berlin, Prussia. The case was that of Dr. Ritter, a citizen of Brazil, against one Marcinello, his slave, whom he had brought to Berlin. where he told him he would simply treat him as a servant, but, on his return home, he should expect him to re-enter on his former condi-The slave, however, left his master, and instituted a suit against him, praying that he be called upon to prove his prowithin a given period, or be forever debarred. &c. The local tribunal of Berlin gave judgment in favor of the slave, but the Court of Appeals reversed this judgment, and the Supreme Court of justice confirmed the judgment of the Court of Appeals. In the written reasons for Judges in Germany, the Court held that Dr. Ritter had good cause to claim Marcinello as his slave, it being proved that the relation of master and slave subsisted and still subsists lawfully in Brazil, the domicil of both the plaintiff and denexed, which tells a curious story of Mormon fendant. The relations between master and servant are regulated by the laws of the country where both are domiciliated, and a promise on

> THE MAN IN THE IRON MASK .- A late number of the London Athenaum says "that the correspondent of a Florentine Literary paper, the Spettatore writes from Pinerolo, in the once famous fortress of which little town the man in the fron mask passed eleven years of his mysterious mprisonment, that the long-kept secret of his Oh! what a Pince! what a Thegent!-what a name and fate has at length been penetrated .- sad Pince Thegent!" And so the old babbler Signor Mussi, the learned and indefatigable historian, has, he says, in the course of his researches among the archives of the town, met with a document which affords the long-sought information. The facts discovered by Signor Mussi are declared to rest on unmistakable and irrefutable evidence, and he only waits to gratify the curiosity of the world, until he shall have succeeded in finding a publisher willing to pur- and hopped out of the room .- De Quincey's Eschase the manuscript in which he has narrated his discevery.

The Man in the Iron Mask, it will be recollected, was afterwards long confined in the Bastile, where he died about 1700 Many attempts have been made to solve the secret, some writers assuming that he was a twin brother of Louis 14th, others that he was an Ambassador who had offended him; but all these attempts, like those respecting the authorship of Junius' letters, have hitherto been unsuccessful.

ston, the celebrated African traveller, had a pub- "I don't care about selling it, unless I sell all of lic reception from the Royal Geographical ciety on the 15th. The great missionary traveller addressed the meeting at considerable length. 10 He stated that the centre of Africa was very different from what it was popularly represented to Yankee, anxious for the bargain at what appeared be. Instead of being a burning waste, it was, to the north of the 20th deg. of south latitude, intersected by many rivers, some of which were large in what you call 'your farm?'" "Oh," said and deep; the population, which consisted of the R——, "there are 'twenty-seven thousand!" true negro, was thicker and more civilized; they The Yankee left. had a great desire for commerce, and entered with eagerness into his project for forming a path to the sea. He believes that he has succeeded in opening two paths, and that that by the river Zambesi will be a permanent one.

Dr. Livingston's belief that cotton may be produced in Africa to a large extent, is exciting a good deal of interest. The Manchester Examiner ple were rather astonished at seeing in the streets, city should invite the doctor to a conference . let them," it says, "hear his estimate of the people and the resources of the country, and we believe they will have lighted on a new cottonproducing country, and a larger field than we yet clothes away on his back. possess for the introduction of our manufactured

THE SLAVE EXCITEMENT .- Louisville, Jan. 5 .-The Memphis Appeal of Tuesday last says that the milk of a mad cow? there was considerable excitement in St. Francis county, by rumors of a projected insurrection of the slaves about Christmas, and several negroes

Court, to examine the charges of insurrection against the negroes, report that they could find no evidence, and recommend the discharge of the

The Mississippi papers ridicule the telegraphic eport of a negro insurrection at Jackson, and say hat it has not the shadow of a foundation.

CHEATING IN FLOUR .- The Detroit Tribune says that a fraud in the manufacture of flour has just come to light, which is likely to lead to extensive litigation and a serious depreciation in the choice brands of Michigan flour, which has heretofore stood first in the Eastern markets .-The fraud consists in the selling of Illinois red wheat flour, by taitlers in the interior of the State, for Michigan white wheat. It is said thousands of barrels have been thus fraudulently dis posed of, and that Eastern merchants are very justly indignant at the chest. The consequences of this do not stop with the sale of the flour on the market. It damages the reputation of all the flour in the State, and can hardly fail to depre-

sons connected with the diplomatic corps, in full dress, together with the members of the Cabinet, paid their respects to the President on the morning of New Year's Day. At noon, the doors of the White House were thrown open to the public, and thousands, including prominent statesen, judges, and army and naval officers, entered, the Marine Band meanwhile performing a number of national and patriotic airs. The reception continued for two hours. The Heads of the Departments and many others hospitably entertained visitors at their respective residences.

A clergyman, travelling in a stage coach, was asked by one of the passengers if he thought pious heathens would go to heaven. "Sir," said the clergyman, "I am not appointed judge of the world, and consequently cannot tell; but hat the growth of the beard, so much cultivated at present, diminishes the growth of the hair,

> Byron is said to have remarked that "the greatest trial to a woman's beauty is the ungraceful act of cating eggs." Some Yankee remarks that the poet could never have seen a lady hanging on by the teeth to a blazing hot

Edmund Kean, the actor, was the originator of a magnificent pun. Hazlitt, a critic of the first water, declared that his name was impervious to a pun. " Not at all," insisted Kean. What shall be said of the man whose genius has lif the age in which he lives!"

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

May be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots of DEXTER BROTHER, Noz. 14 and 16 Ann Street, New York. BURNHAM, FEDERHEN & Co., Boston, Mass. MILTON BOULEMET, Mobile, Ala. C. MORGAN, New Orleans, La. HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore, Md.

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A. GUNTER, No. 99 Third St., Louisville, Ky.

How DR. PARR LOOKED AND TALKED .- Considerations such as these, and the doctor's unde. niable reputation (granted even by his most ad. miring biographers) as a sanguinary flagellator throughout his long career of pedagogue, had repared us-nay, entitled us-to expect in Dr. Parr a huge carcass of man, fourteen stone at least. Even his style, pursy and bloated, and his sesquipedalian words, all warranted the same conclusion. Hence, then, our surprise, and the perplexity we have recorded, when the door opened, and a little man, in a buzz wig, cut his way through the company, and made for a fauteuil standing opposite to the fire. Into this he lunged; and then forthwith, without preface or apology, began to open his talk upon us .-Here arose a new marvel and a greater. If we had been scandalised at Dr. Parr's want of thews and bulk, conditions so Indispensable for enacting the part of Sam Johnson, much more, and with better reason, were we now petrified with his voice, utterance, gestures, and demeanor .-Conceive, reader, by way of counterpoise to the fine enunciation of Dr. Johnson, an infantine lisp-the worst we ever heard-from the lips of a man above sixty, and accompanied with all sorts of ridiculous grimaces and little stage gesticula. tions. As he sat in his chair, turning alternately to the right and to the left, that he might dispense his edification in equal proportions amongst this decision, which are always furnished by the us, he seemed the very image of a little French gossiping abbe. Yet all that we have mentioned, was, and seemed to be, a trifle by comparison with the infinite pettiness of his matter. Nothing did he utter but little shreds of calumnious tattle-the most ineffably silly and frivolous of all that was then circulating in the Whig salons of London against the Regent. He began precisely in these words : "Oh! I shall tell you" (laying a stress upon the word shall, which still further aided the resemb'ance to a Frenchman) 'a sto-hee" (lispingly for story) "about the Pince Thegent" (such was his nearest approximation to Prince Regent). " Oh, the Pince Thegent-the Pince Thegent !- what a sad, sad man he has turned out! But you shall hear .-

An eastern man went out west not long since, after a farm, and some wag told him that old R-, the owner of a hundred thousand acres of land in Iowa, had a small farm he would probably sell. The Yankee called on him, and R ____ drove him around a very small portion of it, and asked him how he liked it. "It is very fine," said the Yankee, " but how much do THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA .- Rev. Dr. Living- you ask an acre?" "Well," replied R---, that I call 'my own farm,' part under cultivation, part not-but I shouldn't think \$40 an acre a high price-should you?" "No," said the to him mere nothing, " how many acres are there in what you call 'your farm?'" "Oh," said

went on, sometimes wringing his little hands in

lamentation, sometimes flourishing them with

French grimaces and shrugs of shoulders, some-

times expanding and contracting his fingers like

a fan. After an hour's twaddle of the lowest and

most scandalous description, suddenly he arose

A tailor of this city, who lost a bet of a suit of clothes" with a Southern gentleman, recently paid him with a suit of drab, cut after the strictest Quaker fashion. The winner was equal to the occasion; he mounted the drabs, and peosuggests that the Chamber of Commerce of that at the hotels and at the theatres, a gentleman attired in "plain clothes," and wearing a moustache and a fashionable beaver. The Southerner started home on Wednesday, carrying his new

What do not people ask editors? Somebody inquires of a Cincinnati paper whether there is any danger in eating butter made from

county, by rumors of a projected insurrection of the slaves about Christmas, and several negroes were whipped until they confessed to a plot. A similar report prevailed at Napoleonville, La.

The committee appointed by the Mayor of Nashville, and Judge Davidson of the County

edicine, and as it contains no alcohol, is especially adapted the delicate constitution of females suffering from any de-ingeneent of the natural functions, weakness or irregularity,

IT IS NO UNCOMMON MISTAKE to suppose that ex-geration is essential, or at least proper to fiction. The truth is ather the reverse. A principle use and justification of fiction to reduce and harmonize the secuning exaggerations of real fe. There is meither fiction or exaggeration in saying, that he most elegant garments worn are from the beautiful store of tranville Stokes No. 299 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE .- We refer the reader WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—We refer the reader the advertisement of this popular remedy. It is highly re-mmended by all who have used it, and has effected wooder-fresults by its magic influence. We know of gentlemen in is country who have been almost hald for years, had their ir entirely restored to its former juxurisance and beauty, by e use of Wood's Rair Restorative.—Lagrange Eulletia. janto eow 2t

ROOT GALLERY.—Sun-lit Crayons, a new wonder, superior to Ambrotypes, taken by Cook only, corner of Fifth and Chestnut, Philadelphia.

employment may find that which is both profitable and pleasant by addressing ROBERT SEARS, Publisher, 121 William Street, New York. TO SUFFERERS FROM GENERAL NERVOUS DE-BILITY.—Just published, the history and uses of the Ignatia Amers and the mode of Self-Cure, with remarks on its pecu-liar properties in removing various ushealthy and irritable con-dutions of the Brain and Nervous System, by John M. Dagnall, 59 Fulton Street, Brookiyn, New York. A copy of which he will send free, on the receipt of two Postage Stamps. dec20-4t

A REMARKABLE CURE OF INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM. Greenville, Green Co., Tenn., } July 818, 1856.

Dr. D. Jayne.

Dear Sir:

I hope you will not take it amiss to receive a letter from a friend at a distance, informing you of the effect of one of your Family Medicines—the Aiterative. In November last, one of my sons was takes, with a violent pain in his hip, and we though the would not live. His family physician was called in, and pronouoced his alting infranmatory Rhomatism. The doctor attended him for the space of five or six weeks, he still got weaker every day. For six weeks he could not be moved in his bed, but thank God his mother was looking over one of your almanaes, and found a case of one Patterson, whose disease was the same as my son's. She did not advise him what to do, but got one of his brothers to read the case to him, and if he was willing to quit the doctor and try your Alterative, we would procure some for him. He gave his comsont, and we bought six bottles of it. As soon as he began taking it the pain got more easy. I think it was eighteen bottles he made use of, and then mended on. He is now going about and working, but still is slightly lame. I believe if he had continued with the doctor, and not taken your Alterative, he would have been in his grave at this time, but with the blessing of God, and the help of your medicine, our son is now in the land of the living.

No more at present, I remain your friend and well wisher unitideath.

PETER HARMON, Sa.

The Alterative is prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, and for sale by their agents throughout the United States.

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MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. Joseph H. Kennard, Mr. Shward Williams, to Miss Amanda Brooks, both of this

ID Marriage notices must always be accompanied by a re-

On the 29th ultimo, by the same, Mr. EDWARD B. Hood, to Miss Isabella Davis, both of Bucks county.

On the 29th ultimo, by the same, Mr. EDWARD B. Hood, to Miss Stabella Davis, both of this city.

On the 29th ultimo, by the same, Mr. EDWARD EDWARD, both of this city.

On the 29th ultimo, by the Rev. W. T. Brantly, Mr. EDWARD WINSLER, to Miss Maria Louisa How, all of the manually of the Maria Louisa How, all of the country to the Maria Louisa How, all of the 29th ultimo, by John G. Wilson, V. D. M., Mr. James Howard, to Miss Margarey Hines, both of this city. On the 7th ultime, by the Rev. William Uris. Mr. Richard H. Harris, to Miss Advilatin V. Puon daughter of the late Capil Issue Pugh, of Phissolephia.

On the 1th ultime, by the Rev. Henry A. Heardman, Mr. Mathew Carawall, to Miss Deboral Mouleon.

On the 28th ultime, by the Rev. Samuel A. Duiberew, Mr. Welley Zener, to Miss Elizabeth Rows.

On the 28th ultime, by the Rev. J. R. Anderson, Mr. James T. Halsterd, of Norfolk, Va. to Miss Susanna Jameson, of Lancaster, Pa.

On the 28th ultime, by the Rev. Doctor Blackwood, Mr. James Scott, to Miss Elizabeth White, both of finddesheld, N. J. On the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. Andrew Manship, Mr. William Rusk, to Miss Dorchus E. Hazriton, both of hitsdelphia.

On the 10th ultime, by the Rev. M. D. Kurtz, Mr.
ICHARD CALLAHAN, to Miss MARY B. IRONs, both of this On the 25th instant, by the Rev. A. Christman, Mr. VILLIAM G. P. BRINCKLOE, to MARY E. CARTERET, both of his city.
On the 16th ultimo, by the Rev. William Barnes, Mr.
JOHN CANNON, to MISS ANNIE, daughter of James Cameron, ORN CANNON, to MISS ANNIE, daughter of James Caineron, sq. both of Philadelphia. On the 27th ultimo, by the Rev. C. R. Dernme, Mr. APOLKON H. COTTURE, of Quebec, Canada, to Miss Zon, BERA, of this city. BERN OF this city.

The 254 ultimo, by the Rev. A. A. Willets, Mr. WillH. SNOWDEN, to Miss SARAH R. Warson, daughter of

C. Watson, both of Philadelphia.

the 24th ultimo, by the Rev. P. Coombe, Mr. William

orrespond to Caroling H. Lys, both of this city.

the 25d ultimo, by the Rev. John A. McKean, Mr. On the 22d ultime, by the Rev. John A. McKean, Mr. leasen S. Kennedy, to Miss Elizabeth M. daughter of the sto Alex. M. Pettz, Esq. both of this city. On the 2d ultime, by the Rev. W. Hackwood, D. D., Mr. Myrikus Pobers, to Miss Mary J. Muschrove, both of this the 25th ultimo, by the Rev. John A. Roche, Mr. K. Hrss. to Elizabeth L. Rubit, both of this city is the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. F. T. Cailhopper, Mr. vard H. Gloven, to Miss Maria E. Halbron, both of Philadelphia.
On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. George Chandler, Mr. Simon M. Pote, to Miss Elizabeth Thompson.
On the 28th ultimo, by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. Igaac Fabrell, to Miss Enna J. Hoffner, both of this city.

DEATHS.

Notices of Deaths must always be accompanied by a

On Sunday evening, Dec. 28th, 1856, at Keck Centre, N. Y f consumption, Sarah, wife of Joseph Keck, Esq. daughte f Edward and Elizabeth Burdick, aged 34 years, 11 mouths an 1 days. At the house of Mr. J. S. Doerdorf, Canal Dover, Ohio, on Tuesday, Dec. 23d, Mrs. Sussannal McReynolds, in the Phosday, Dec. 23d, Mrs. Sussannah Sidhagas Sayears. 55th year of her age. On the 36th ultimo, Joseph Peterman, aged 88 years. On the 36th ultimo, Harry, son of Moses and Mary R. Rus-

aged 2 years.
the 30th ultimo, Francis Kelly, aged 15 years.
the 30th ultimo, Charles Alexandre, son of John and the fist ultime, Mr. William Hings, aged 60 years, the fist ultime, Mangaret Ann, daughter of Joseph H. ud Mary Sinex, aged 2 years. On the 30th ultimo, Grorge Byron, son of C. E. and R. M.

Spangler, aged 18 years and 9 mentus.
On the 3th ultimo, I saac Corson, aged 32.
In Camden, on the 30th ultimo, I saac Corson, aged 32.
On the 31st ultimo, JOHN SMITH, aged 2 years.
On the 31st ultimo, ANNIE M. daughter of Jos. M. and Sarah
A. Hadger, aged 2 years and 9 mentus.
On the 30th ultimo, at Atlantic City, DANIEL J. RHOADS. On the 38th million, Al Amarka, T. Walter, aged 27 years.
On the 29th ultimo, Mr. William K. Dougherty, aged 38,
On the 38th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Hollinshkad, aged 37.
On the 27th ultimo, Susannah H. wife of W. Banners Reed, ged 22 years. On the 30th ultimo, Conrad R. Bender, aged 2 years and 8

the 25th ultimo, HANNAH, wife of Henry Rihl, aged 50. On the 29th ultimo, Nicholas Carroll, azed 60 years. On the 29th ultimo, John M. Justice, aged 46 years. On the 29th ultimo, Margaret Johnson, aged 3 years and

7 months.
On the 29th ultimo, Mrs. Mary Schoollier, aged 36 years.
On the 39th ultimo, Mrs. Rebecca Hurst.
On the 39th ultimo, Grogge J. Pepper, aged 57 years.
On the 28th ultimo, Mrs. Catharine Mingle, aged 74.
On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Catharine Mingle, aged 74.
On the 27th ultimo, William Teany, aged 44 years.
On the 28th ultimo, the Rev. Arthur Landpord, aged 39.
On the 29th ultimo, Grogge Potter, son of John and Margaret McCutcheon, aged 29 years and 4 months.
At Bridgeton, on the 26th ultimo, Saram W. Thomas, aged In Nother Providence, on the 20th ultimo, ESTHER NORMAN, the 20th ultimo, KATE SEARS, daughter of Thos. and E.

Lewis, aged 3 years. On the 27th ultimo, Joun Morris, son of John H. and Ruth Leighton, aged 5 years and 5 mouths. On the 27th ultimo, Anna T. B. Hartmann, aged 2 years On the 27th ultimo, ANNA T. B. HARTMANN, aged 2 years and 3 months.
On the 28th ultimo, EMILY BARCROFT, daughter of Robert and Jano Huckel, aged 5 years and 10 months.
On the 27th ultimo, Rev. J. G. Collow, aged 46 years.
On the 28th ultimo, Joseph, son of Joseph and Adeline Huf-y, aged 10 years.
On the 27th ultimo, at Valley Forge, Montgomery county. On the 7th ultime, William N. Flack, aged 2 years and 4 months.
On the 27th ultimo, Mrs. Ann E. Goodwin, daughter of the late Nathaniel Drew, aged 35 years.
On the 27th ultimo, Kate William J. and Catharine McCormick, aged 5 years.

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A. Review for Jan. 1857.

"It is a book of real inth and marrow—as intensely interest."

A. Retriet for Jan. 1857.

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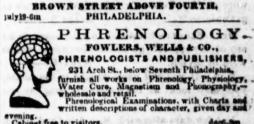
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A PAIR OF PHILOSOPHERS.

On a pile of planks at the foot of Walnut street, sat two gentlemen in elegant dishabille, not quite adapted to the season, consisting of thin, frock coats, and inexpressibles too well ventilated. The shirt of one appeared to have been washed about the same time that the pantaloons of the other were made; but the precise date of either circumstance might be questioned by the antiquaries. Their names, as their conversation showed, were John and Jake.

John-I guess camping out to-night won't be quite as pleasant a time as I had of it once, when I held an office under Government at Washington in time of Fillmore's administration.

Jake-Never heard of that, Johnny. What office did you hold.

John-I was appointed to stoke a steam engine at the Navy Yard. I slept every night all winter with my back right against the bilerand that was as snug a berth as any feller could

Jake-But how did it work in summer.

John-Why, you see, I just perched myself on board where the waste water run out, and the asleen, and kept me cool and comfortable. It cine dat dog liver oil." was delicious, I tell you.

Jake-Ah! them steam ingines is a luminiferous idea! They was inwented at the right nick of time, when everybody begun to say that hands wasn't made to work with. People hates work more and more every day, and if it wasn't for steam happyratus, we couldn't git the work done no how.

was allowed to keep niggers-as they do down

Jake-Yes; but steam is better than niggers, oause it works on as long as you feed it up ; but the more you feed a nigger, the lazier he gits. John-(after a reflective pause)-Every thing

is a goin' to be done by ingines, very soon—see if it don't. Jake-I wish somebody would invent one as

would smash them little genius as is a gnawin' at my back-so I do. Why can't there be some kind of patent labor saving contrivance to scratch a feller all over without putting him to the trouble of raking himself with his finger-nails, or rubbing his back against a lamp-post or the corner of a house? It might jest as easy be done as cotton spinning, or newspaper printing, or any of them other steam hoperations as ain't of much use to nobody. I tell you what, I've a notion of trying-

Just as the last word was pronounced, a Vandal of a watchman hooked a fore-finger in the collar of Jake's coat, simultaneously grasping John's ragged neckcloth. By this means the dialogue was broken off, and the experiment which Jake intends to try, will probably have to be performed in the vagrant department of Moyamensing Prison.—Sunday Mercury.

ONE OF THE LAITY .- The other day, going down the Hudson River, we were exceedingly amused with a half-seas-over individual, who was trying to "play sober." He would fix his lack-lustre eyes upon you, purse up his mouth, the corners of which were stained with segar juice; stand up so straight that he leaned over the other way; and sway backward and forward He had a "long nine" segar between his teeth, the upper end of which was crushed into the semblance of a tobacco-quid. It had holes in it, evidently; for in smoking it he played upon it as HARLET played upon the pipe; he "governed the ventages," gave it breath with his mouth, and it disgorged most execrable fumes. He spat upon it; rolled, unrolled, and re-rolled the wrappers to it; and patched it with pieces of dirty newspaper. While thus engaged, a whiteneckcloth'd clergyman came forward to look after his carpet-bag.

"Hillo!" ejaculated the inebriate, "that is Domine D-! He's a smart man, but he don't- 'Morning', Dominie D-; goin' down-t-New-York ?"

"Yes-that is my purpose," answered the minister, with dignity.

"Good! so be I-and glad to get good company. I say, took o' here, Dominie-I heerd you last Sunday; you preach pooty good-got s good woice, and your words is smooth as 'ile; but you don't understand the Scripters. Now I've read the Scripters, and I know what they be. I read 'em twice-t, when I was a boy, and once sence. I tell you what 'tis, Dominie, it takes a hoss to understand the Scripters!"

The clergyman relinquished his search for the travelling bag, and suddenly retreated to the cabin .- Knickerbocker.

.Tir ron Tar .- The following notes passed between two of our "belies :"-

DEAR ARNA :- Please send me the collar you wore at Mrs. P--- 's last night, as I wish to get one like it. ELLEN B

DEAR ELLEN -I make it a rule never to le any of my apparel go out of the house, unless worn by myself. ANNA G-P. S .- If you will come around to the house you may look at the collar as long as you

In a few days afterward, Miss Anna had a want of her own, and expressed it to Ellen as fol-

DEAR ELLEN :- I have an engagement to take a ride on horseback this evening; will you lend me your saddle? ANNA G-

DEAR ANNA :- I make it a rule never to let my saddle go out of the house, unless used by my-ELLEN B-

P. S .- If you will come around to the house, you may ride the saddle as long as you please in

the house .- N. Y. Paper.

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VERY CUTE .- A lady-friend says :- " A litthe cousin of ours, quite unwilling to go to bed, as her mother thought was the rule for all lisping children, was one night persuaded to say "Good-night' to the circle, and to go quietly with her to her room. Not a token of resistance was made; and after Luzu was laid in her little bed, her mother bade her 'Good-night,' and was leaving the room; 'Say "Good morning. LULU," mamma,' said the little one. 'Goodmorning, Luzu.' 'Then let me get up, if it is

By the statue 6 George II., c. 37, it was made felony, without benefit of clergy, to de- should be headed by a small, light cordon of the stroy an ash. Dr. Ash, a great wit, and a faith ful friend of Swift, was once wet through with rain, and upon going into an inn asked the waiter to take off his coat for him; upon which the waiter started, and said he would not, for it was felony to strip an ash. Dr. Ash used to say be

morning,' was the cunning reply."-Knicker-

A NEW REMEDY.

The Cincinnati Commercial says :- A German who resides in Mill Creek township while recently suffering from a pulmonary attack, sent for a physician who resides on College Hill. In a short time the doctor called on him, prescribed two L tles of cod liver oil, and receiving his fee of eight dollars, was told by the German, who disliked the size of the bill, that he need not come again. The German, who, by-the bye had not heard the doctor's prescription very well, supposed he could get the oil and treat himself. The doctor saw no more of his patient for some time, but one day riding past the residence of the German, he was pleased to see him out in the garden digging lustily. The case seemed such a proof of the virtues of cod liver oil that he stopped to make more particular inquiries about it. "You seem to be getting very well," said he addressing the German.

"Yaw, I ish well," responded the formerly sick

"You took as much oil as I told you?" queried the doctor.

"Oh, yaw, I have used more as four gallons of de dog liver oil." "The what?" said the astonished doctor.

"De dog liver oil dat you say I shall take. have killed most every fat little dog I could catch, stream poured over my legs all the time I was and de dog liver oil have cure. It is great medi-

The doctor had nothing to say, but rode quickly away, and noticed in his memorandum book that consumption might be as readily cured with dog liver as cod liver oil.

SWALLOWING THE EVIDENCE.-William Watson shrewd looking urchin, ten years of age, was charged with attempting to utter a very bad six-John-We might git along pretty well, if we pence. The boy, it appeared, made application for half an ounce of tobacco, at a small tradesman's shop, in the neighborhood, which he said was for his father, and, in payment, quietly put down what, at first glance, appeared to be a sixpenny piece. It was instantly after detected as bad, but the youngster innocently observed-"You can tell it better by the ring, sir;" and the shopman remarking -" There can be no ring in that," dashed it on the counter, from whence it was instantly snatched, rapidly passed by the prisoner to his mouth, and it was gone.

> Magistrate: "What! he swallowed it?" Officer: "Oh, yes, sir; but he thinks nothing of any quantity that size." Boy: "Why, you're a story! I was a bitin' it

sir, to see if it were good, and it slipped down my throat: but I'll never bite another!" Magistrate: "What's the evidence, then?-the

coin has gone." Prisoner (eagerly): "Yes, sir, and I knows it was good: I never swallows anything as is bad!"

(Laughter.) Clerk: "Why, sir, the fact is he has swallowed the evidence."

Magistrate: "Boy, you told me you only had mother-in-law, and you said the tobacco was for your father?"

Urchin: "Did I? Oh, yes, mother told me to say that, and I always does what her tells me."-London Paper. A Ban Cold.-Almost everybody has a bad

cold about now, Smith and Jones among the rest. A street corner dialogue between them, sounded something like this: Smith-How d'aye do, Jodes?

Jones-Pretty bwell, ody I have a bad code. Smith-I have subting of a code too, but its getsig bwell agil.

Jones-What bedicil did you take ? Smith-I sduffed up laudabub al bwater. Do

you take advthig? Jones-Do, I just grid ad bear it.

A darkey set to work to cut down a very tough tree, but his axe flew back for some time, with but little effect. A storm occurred meantime, and a crashing shaft of lightning shattered a huge oak to splinters near him. "Bress de Lord!" exclaimed Sambo, "dat well done. 'Pose you try dis one nex-guess you get your match, massa!"

A SERVANT GIRL'S REMEDY .- A gentleman observing a servant girl, who was left-handed. placing the knives and forks on the dinner table in the same awkward position, remarked to her that she was laying them left handed. "Oh, indade!" said she, "so I have! Be plased, sir, to help me to turn the table round !"

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS OF FASHION AND DRESS.

Among the costumes prepared for children within the last week, we may notice one for a little boy between four and five years of age. It consists of a tunic of purple velvet, trimmed up the front with rows of fancy braid, black figured with purple, the rows placed one above the other in the echelle manner. The shirt collar and sleeves of cambric, ornamented with needlework. The white trowsers are full, and confined below the knee by a band of needlework, to which is attached a full frill having a deep vandyked edge. Plaided hose, and boots of dark blue cashmere, with tips of black glazed leather.

A dress of dark blue poplin has been made for little girl of seven. The corsage is high, and has a basque. The skirt is only long enough to descend a little below the knee, and it is ornamented at regular intervals with six perpendicular rows of trimming, consisting of narrow black velvet set on in a lozenge pattern. The basque has the same trimming set on in perpendicular rows. and one row of the same passes up the front of the corsage. The sleeves are demi-wide, and terminate just below the elbow with a revers trimmed in the same style as the rest of the dress Trowsers of worked mustin; collar and undersleeves of the same; the under-sleeves being fastened on a band at the wrists. Boots of gray cashmere with black morocco tips.

Lace is at present so highly fashionable, that there are few articles of dress in which a trimming of this beautiful fabric is not admissible. Caps formed of a combination of black and white lace still obtain favor; and black lace may be said to be almost universally employed in trimming bonnets. Among the novelties in lace which have been introduced for the season, may be mentioned tunics of Alencon, Honiton, and Chantilly. A deep flounce of the same lace falls over the lower part of the skirt of the dress, and the tunic covers the upper part. The tunic is looped up by a large bouquet of flowers, and the flounce

One of the most admired of the new evening dresses is of amber-color silk. It is made with a double skirt; the corsage in folds, and the short sleeves rather full. With this dress a wreath of marigolds, with garnet centres, is to be would have given £50 to be the author of that worn in the hair .- Lady's London Newspaper of



ATMOSPHERIC RAILWAY TRAVELLING, FIRST CLASS PASSENGER.

Agricultural.

HOT BED FRAMES-GET THEM READY.

There are some luxuries which every farmer ought to enjoy, and which they can if they will. During a visit to Ypsilanti last spring Mrs. John | kind of young wood was barked to sustain this Starkweather showed us a hotbed and frame brood of animals through a hard winter. which she had managed herself, and derived a great deal of satisfaction from its productions, and her experience was such that we think others may well try it, getting their minor "halfs" to prepare the bed and make the frame. The frame tself was made of common inch stuff nailed together, the long way being about ten feet, and the width about four or five feet. This frame was not covered with glass, but, instead, the sash was a rough frame, on which was stretched common and at night this had a further protection of old matting or carpet. Under such a frame were bage plants. Tomato plants, cucumbers, and melons were started so that they were fit for use at least a month or six weeks before those grown in the open ground.

The making of a hotbed is a simple operation. which need not take any one over half a day, at plenty of leisure; and when there are young people in the family, it is an employment which may be made useful, instructive and agreeable, as we hope to prove by-and-bye. We refer to it at this or to bury it up with loam, gravel, or other earthy time, merely because during this month the frames may be prepared, and where glass cannot readily be had, the sashes may be made at home, by any one that is handy with the commonest tools. The outside should be of stout two-inch stuff, and three inches in width. These frames than if nothing had been done. should be long enough to reach from back to front of the large box frame that is placed upon the hotbed, and three feet in width. Three of them will cover a bed ten feet long, and four will cover a bed of thirteen feet in length. If the bed is six feet across, a strong cross bar should be sunk into the sides like the cross bar of a sash, and from this cross bar strips may be made to reach to either end. The frame is then ready for the cloth covering, and the following preparation will be found an excellent substitute for glass Take good white cotton cloth, of a thick, close texture, and stretch it on these frames. Two lest we should be overrun with unprofitable stock. yards of yard wide stuff will cover each, and that is why they should be made three feet in width. trees not a piece of bark was gnawed last year It may be fastened on with common carpet tacks. though twenty of the trees stood quite near an This done, give the cloth two or three coats of old stone wall. The crchard was tilled and no paint made as follows: Take two ounces of lime litter was left on the surface for mice to build water, four ounces of linseed oil, and mix them their nests in. gently over a slow fire; then take the whites of two eggs and the yolks of three, and mix them with the cooled lime water and oil. This varnish or paint may then be spread over the cotton cloth, with a paint brush. It will be found that three coats will render the cloth perfectly water proof. Each coat should be allowed to dry thoroughly before the next is applied. This preparation is greatly used in Germany, and it is found superior to glass in some respects. In the first place it is much cheaper; rext, it is less liable to injury, and repairs can easily be made: and again, the frames are light to handle, being of such a weight that a girl of ten years old can readily lift them off and on. But still another advantage is, that under these coverings plants grow more healthily than under glass, not being so liable to be scorched, or made to spindle by the heat and light from the sun; and the moisture sent up by the bottom heat is more readily retained in the bed, this covering affording enough light, but light combined with shade, a matter of some importance, as every gardener well knows how watchful he must be of the terder young plants, to give them protection from the strong sun light, as well as from the intense

The work of getting ready such frames may b done during this month or the early part of next, and preparations may be made for beds 6 feet in width, and 6, 9 or 12 feet in length, or of such size as may be thought most convenient.

The box for the frame may be made 3 or 3 feet high at the back, and two to two and a half feet in front; its other dimensions will be governed by the design of the maker. Some gardeners make these boxes of much less depth, but we like a good depth of soil, and plenty of breathing room for the plants, and this will be afforded by the size we have named .- Michigan

WATERING TROUGHS .-- Mr. J. B. Turner of Illinois, in a communication to the Prairie Farmer, recommends large iron kettles for watering troughs. He says he has used them some years for that purpose, and considers no "other trough fit for watering cattle." He also recommends small kettles of a spider or skillet form, to be set round to feed or water a standing horse. or an occasional pig or two. There is decided point in the close of Mr. P.'s recommendation. wherein he says that " If farmers would purchase a few of these kettles of different sizes for such uses, to stand about the place, they would find them the cheapest utensils, in the long run, they could obtain, and it would save them the trouble of running all over the neighborhood to borrow, every time they killed hogs or made soap."

VENTILATING HAY STACKS .- British farmers have a method of ventilating their hay, oat and barley stacks, which we may frequently adopt would always be beneficial. They fill a bag, say 34 feet high and 20 inches in diameter, with straw, and place it vertically in the centre of the stack, putting the barley, oats, or hay, whichever it may happen to be, round it. As the stack rises they lift the sack; and so on to the top. In this ment is over, the moral sentiments condemn the way there is a chimney formed in the centre of the rick of hay, into which the steam or gases generated find their way and escape readily.

HEAVES IN HORSES .- To feed no hay, but plenty of bright, whole (or uncut) straw, with all he oats they would eat, (the latter scaked in cold water three or four hours,) with a pint of oil meal [flaxseed] daily. On this feed they have worked well, and were troubled but little with the

LOOK OUT FOR MICE, &c.

Last winter great mischief was done to fruit trees by mice and moles. The snow was deep and lasting, and millions of the vermin would have starved were it not for trees and shrubbery which appeared above the snow. In the swamps the young bushes were girdled to an immense extent-young maples, willows, and almost every

For many years we have not known such extensive attacks on young fruit trees, and it becomes us to repeat what we have before published in regard to the attacks of mice. In common winters if attention is given to beat down the first snows that come so as to make a hard bottom around the trunks the mice are not apt to do much mischief. But in such a winter as the last they would not be driven away by such a process. They were so cornered that they mounted on the tops coarse cotton cloth. During the coldest weather | of the snow banks to avoid starration, and lived on bark of all kinds within their reach. In such a winter as the last it will be pruden

grown radishes, lettuce, onions, and young cab- to look to fruit trees repeatedly and watch the vermin. Trees standing near stone walls are most exposed, and much attention must be paid to them in most cases where mice are permitted to range the fields and barns without a hunter. Cats are about as useful on some farms as some other stock, and when a snitable number of cats a time when other work is light, and there is are kept there will be but little danger of mischief from mice.

But in all cases it is prudent to rake away all kinds of litter from the surface around the trees, matter. We advise to throw up a little bank around each young tree-for this will not only keep the mice away but it will keep the trunk steady and erect till the proper time comes to level the mound and leave the soil more light

The expense of throwing up a mound twelve nches high about the trunk of each tree just before winter is very triffing. By this all the litter suitable for mice nests is buried, and the tree is better supported than it could be by any stake

But it is now too late to dig about trees, and the course to be pursued is to watch and beat down the snow till mid winter, when there will be but little danger.

On our own farm the cats kill more mice than chickens, and we find it profitable to keep them In our young orchard of two hundred and thirty

tect young trees in winter-such as smearing the trees with washes of an offensive flavor-or coating them with tin, or birch bark. But there will be no need of such trouble or cost, for a bank of earth will prove quite as useful as a tin or lead sheathing-and the cost not half a cent for a tree. -Mass. Ploughman.

PRESERVATION OF MANURES.

Exact practice has clearly settled the following acts, viz .:- That manures should never be exsed to the sun and air, as in an open barn. vard. That they should be kept under cover. and the heap so arranged with a cistern at its lowest end, supplied with a pump, that the fluid drainage may be pumped back on the heap twice ach week, or oftener if required, to prevent fire-

That the fluid manures should be led from the stables through inclosed gutters to the drainage cistern, and when the heat is so dry as not to supply the necessary amount of draining to keep thoroughly wetted, that water should be added to make up this deficiency.

That when manure is giving off its odor, the owner has a hole in his pocket.

That manures are most retentive of ammonia small quantity of sulphuric acid added to the added. drainage of the heap then pumped back, so as to diffuse itself through the mass, will effectually prevent such loss.

That manures should never be carted to the field until the farmer is ready to spread and plough them under.

That heaps of manure exposed to the sun and air in the field are continually losing ammonia, and during high winds this is carried away despite the power of colder portions to retain it.

That during winter rains, when the ground is frozen, the washing of the manure cannot be received by the soil, and thus the velatile portions are carried off by the agency of the sun and air. That the fluid manure of three animals is worth as much as the solid manure of four.

That the value of barn-vard manures are mate. rially increased by being composted with charcoal dust, swamp muck, pond and river bottom, head-lands, etc., before their fermentation .-

REMOVING EVERGREENS .- There is no season or removing evergreens in the ordinary way like that when the buds are just swelling and the roots pushing out new fibres. There are fifty different opinions about the best time to plant evergreens. The above may be taken as ours, and it is not given without plenty of trials of other modes. We except, of course, moving the trees with a large frozen ball during winter-but one which is only occasionally practiced. Those who can get their with advantage; and in stacking cornstalks it trees with a ball of earth attached, during this winter should not put off so very beneficent an undertaking .- Prairie Farmer.

> tion of the lower propensities, is short-lived, and unsatisfactory; and when the impulse of excitenot painful on retrospection; while the direct exercise of the higher sentiments themselves and intellect affords the highest present delight, and the most lasting satisfaction in futurity .- George entire disease. Nearly every case can be cured, and the round hat appeared immediately

TRUE PLEASURE .- The unregulated gratifica-

ments on this subject, pro and con, are not worth a rush, which are founded on the supposed fact that the stain on the floor of the small dark chamber in Holyrood Palace is caused by the blood of David Rizzio. The thing was always treated as a hear by Sir Walter Scott; and he makes it the foundation of a very pleasant little anecdote, in the introductory chapter to the Second Series of "The Chronicles of the Canongate." Chambers, too, and there can scarcely be a higher authority on such a point as this, asserts that the statement is a traditionary absurdity; since the boards are comparatively modern, the floor which is now in existence not having been laid down till long after the murder of Rizzio. The old floor was worn out; the present floor supplies its place. How the stain was made I know not. I do not, for a moment, believe it was caused by the blood of a human | My 31, 11, 7, 23, 4, 28, was a serf belonging to Em being; perhaps by the blood of a pig or a bullock, very likely not by blood at all. The showapartments at Holyrood are a perfect museum of spurious relics. Not long ago (perhaps it is the case to this day) a set of armor was exhibited as having been used by Henry Darnley, which it is a physical impossibility he ever could have worn. But worse than this: there was a block of marble which was stated to have been the seat on which Mary Queen of Scots sat at her coronation,-an event, by the way, which took place at Stirling, when Mary was only between eight and nine months old: this same block having been originally introduced into the kitchen in Hamilton Palace by a French cook for the purpose of kneading his pastry on it; from which place it was subsequently ejected as being too cumbrous, and was then transported to Holyrood, when it was at once unblushingly dubbed "the coronation stone of Queen Mary." On the general question: I do not believe that stains made by human blood will not wash out solely and expressly because they are made by human blood. Spill the blood of a man or a pig on soft wood, or porous stone, and in a very few hours it will sink so deeply in, that nothing but a plane or a chisel can eradicate the stain; but spill the blood on close-graized wood or hard stone, and even if it is allowed to remain there for some time, the stain will wash clean out at once, whether it is caused by the blood of a man or a pig .- Notes and Queries.

BLOOD THAT WILL NOT WASH OUT .- All argu-

A CONSTITUTIONAL OBJECTION .- Francis the Second of Austria did not like constitutions. Baron Stifft, his physician, once said to him: "This cough of your Majesty does not alarm me-your Majesty has a good constitution."

"What do you say?" cried the Emperor. We have known each other very long, Stifft, but never let me hear that word again; say robust health, or, if you like, a strong bodily system; but there is no such thing as a good constitution. I have no constitution, and will never

THE WINDS .- The following table shows the fre quency of the various winds in different countries. The numbers in each column denote the num ber of days of each wind in every thousand

have one."

	N.	N. E.	K.	5. E.	9.	s.W.	N.	N.W
	-		_	-				gs
England,	82	111	99	81	111	225	171	190
France.	126	140	84	76	117	192	155	110
Germany,	84	98	119	87	97	185	198	131
Denmark.	65	98	100	129	8-3	198	168	156
Sweden.	102	104	80	110	128	210	159	106
Russia.	99	196	81	130	98	143	166	192
N. America.	96	116	49	106	123	197	101	210

clares that he lately danced one evening with three young ladies, the united circumference of whose dresses amounted to a hundred vards .-

Useful Receipts.

Mange in Swine .- John Bonner, of Hancock, Ga., communicates the following never failing remedy for mange-to wit :- " Give the pig or hog affected (according to age) from ten to twenty grains of arsenic, twice a week for three weeks, feeding him plentifully during the time, and I warrant that he will soon shed off, and become perfectly well, fat and sleek. It will also cure the worst case of mange on any dog. I speak from experience, and there is no danger of doses of that size killing either pigs or dogs.

STONE CEMENT .- According to Dr. Heller, the following composition makes an excellent stone cement :- Glue is soaked in cold water : afterwards heated, and fresh slaked lime added. until the mixture attains the proper consistency -the cement must be applied whilst warm. This cement acquires great hardness, equal to stone, and it is not influenced by water or moiswhen thoroughly moist throughout, and if any ture. When used for porcelain, glass, or metal, escape of ammonia is then perceptible, that a a small quantity of flour of sulphur must be

FLAXSEED LEMONADE. - To a large tablespoon ful of flaxseed allow a tumbler and a half of cold water. Boil them together till the liquid becomes very sticky. Then strain it het over a quarter of a pound of pulverized gum arabic. Stir it till quite dissolved, and squeeze into it the juice of a lemon. This mixture has frequently been found an efficacious remedy for a cold; take a wine-glass of it as often as the cough is troublasome.

FROSTED FEET .- Heat a brick very hot, and hold the foot over it as closely as it can be held without burning. Cut an onion in two, and dipping it repeatedly in salt, rub it all over the foot. The juice of the onion will be dried into the foot, and effect a cure in a very short time. If this is done for a few times, it is almost certain to cure your feet entirely .- N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

To CLEAN KNIVES WITH EXPEDITION AND Ease.-Make a strong solution of the common washing soda and water; after wiping them, dip the blades of the knives in the solution; then polish on a knife board. The same would, of course, be effectual for forks. This simple method will no doubt greatly diminish the dislike which some servants have to this part of domestic work.

SCARLET FEVER AND SMALL POX .- Dr. W Fields, of Wilmington, Del., says : - Having much experience in the cure of scarlet fever and small pox of the most malignant type, I would thank you, for the sake of humanity, to publish a recipe, which, if faithfully carried out, will lished by George the Fourth. Afterns were poure forty five cases out of every fifty, without of the dress of a fashionable lady curing the case. calling on a physician.

Scarlet Fever .- For adults give one tablespoonful of brewers' yeast in three tablespoonsful of sweetened water, three times a day; and, if the conduct, so that no agreeable emotion arises throat is much swollen, gargle with the yeast, from reflection on the past. The indulgence of and apply yeast to the throat as a poultice, these, on the other hand, under the guidance of mixed with Indian meal. Use plenty of catnip the moral sentiments, is pleasing at the time, and tea, to keep the eruption out on the skin for

Small Pox.-Use the above doses of yeast three times a day, and milk diet throughout the without leaving a pock mark.

The Riddler.

MISCELLANEOUS ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

My 27, 1, 31, 2, is a very unpleasant disorder. My 26, 13, 14, 23, 19, was a southern battle-field in the Re

My 1, 29, 24, 23, 1, 20, is a large domestic fowl. My 9, 3, 23, 25, 6, is a very interesting and popular novel.

My 15, 2, 22, is a Scotch verb My 17, 12, 24, 23, 19, 3, is a species of tree My 14, 16, 3, 9, 18, 25, 22, is an anatomical model.

My 3, 32, 28, 5, is a term used in law.

Paul I of Russia. My 16, 13, 30, 2, 5, is according to Solomon-a fool's are ment. My whole we often hear of

PHILOSOPHICAL ENIGMA. WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

I am composed of 43 letters.

My 14, 42, 21, 2, 30, 37, 41, 15, are the interruptions in the vibration of any body.

32, 30, 29, 39, 21, signifies the point to which the verging rays of light unite My 12, 18, 34, 43, 42, 36, is an inherent property of matter. My 11, 3, 5, 12, 23, 40, is a continued and successive change of place either of a whole body or of the particles of

which a body is composed My 16, 13, 6, 39, 31, 19, 35, 42, 2, 15, is that branch of phi losophy which treats of the mechanical properties of the atmosphere or of the air in general. 7, 31, 8, 9, 21, are those points in the orbit of a planet

rays of light.

heat in raysor straight lines; these being project from every luminous point in all directions 12. 13, 29, 42, 20, 25, 7, 2, 9, is the direction in which a

body or ray of light moves in its approach toward any substance upon which it strikes, My 11, 22, 28, 12, 39, 31, is a property of light and air. My whole is a maxim.

GEOGRAPHICAL ENIGMA.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING 20 I am composed of 50 letters. My 1, 3, 15, 25, 29, 30, 35, 14, is one of My 25, 23, 46, 35, is a river in Egypt. My 36, 37, 13, 21, 41, 30, 30 is a tribe in Gerid.

My 36, 40, 46, 39, 29, 32, is a country in Europe. My 42, 44, 27, 42, 37, 45, 50, 28, 7, is included in the My 39, 31, 32, is a river in Europe My 7, 46, 1, 31, 38, 37, is a town on the river Elbe

My 9, 31, 32, 39, 31, 38, is the capital of a kin Europe. My 42, 7, 35, 27, 19, 7, 27, 1, 34, 31, 32, is a town in My 39, 35, 46, 34, 28, is a town in India.

My 42, 31, 46, 24, 19, 8, 11, is a city in the ideas of C My 45, 28, 37, 19, is a kingdom in India. My 26, 45, 36, 26, 19, is a province of Brittsh India My 42, 47, 48, 33, 31, 25, is one of the free ports of Chi

My 46, 26, 21, 22, 7, is the religious capital of central Asia. My 24, 11, 26, 42, 37, is a town in the empire of Jag My 1, 2, 20, 9, 4, 6, is a division of the Chings em

My 42, 31, 24, 13, 7, 5, 30, 23, 35, is a town in Guinea My 49, 27, 35, 30, 39, 14, 15, is a town in Saxony. My 16, 4, 32, is a number. My whole took place in the year 1900.

CHARADE.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING Which nightly besets your unguarded hous

If you desired its wrath to are My third's an implement used by all Who desire to settle in the west;

By a stroke from my schole many warriers did fall. I think this is easily guessed:

CHARADE. WRITTEN MER THE SATURDAY EVENING POS In winter-time when it is drear and cold, How draw around my first both your But should your home to it become a prey When you and yours to rest have gone-

And time unheeded swift flies on-Should all this happen, then would I dare say, To save them all you'd try-My second cry.

My whole is seen in summer-time, But only in a moderate clime ;-

A little thing that flies about ; I oft have seen the little girls pursue it: What 'tis I mean-I have no doubt You guessed it long ago-that's if you kn

ak

My fistt is a useful article: My second is a boy My third is a literary newspaper Hornby, Steuben Co., N. Y.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ARITHMETICAL QUESTION.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST. A. B. C and D had certain sums of money. A said to My C and D if you give the one half of your have \$1,000. B said to A, C and D if you give thirdref yours, I shall have \$1,000. O said to A D if you give me one-fourth of yours, I shall have and D said to A, B and C if you give income at I shall also have \$1,000. Required the amount

CONUNDRUMS. Why are the girls of Philadelphia

east? Ans .- Because they are liable & How does the aching of a tooth, imp Ans .- By causing one " to hold his jase." When is the rain favorable to hay making.

When it rains pitchforks. Why is the word goggle like the la teamster? Ans .- Because it is half G's. (Ge Why is the Franklin statue like potatoes and corn Ans .- Beçause having eyes it sees not-hi

MUSICAL ENIGMA .- A false friend is the abo ow on a dial. ACROSTICAL ENIGNA The Pen sylvania Volunteers. GEOGRAPHICAL MIONA-The University of Virginia, Charlottsville, CHARADI-Pantheon. RIDDLE.—Whale, (Hale, Mr. Lee, R. CHARADE .- Pumpkin ALGEBRAICA

Hoors .- Hoop petticoats were int England in the reign of Queen Anne. They co stituted part of the female court dress, until ab part of the last century. In Will, they reach the ground. Muffs and black silk mantuan we also in fashion. Ornaments were worn in pr fusion. A watch adorned the waist, and necklace sparkled upon the bosom, an were worn over the long gloves. Powd hair was worn so late a 1793, when it carded by Queen Charlotte and her daugh Ladies wore white silk stockings, even in me ing, as late as the year 1778. After then, silk stockings came into fashion. Shirt co

the great French Revolution.